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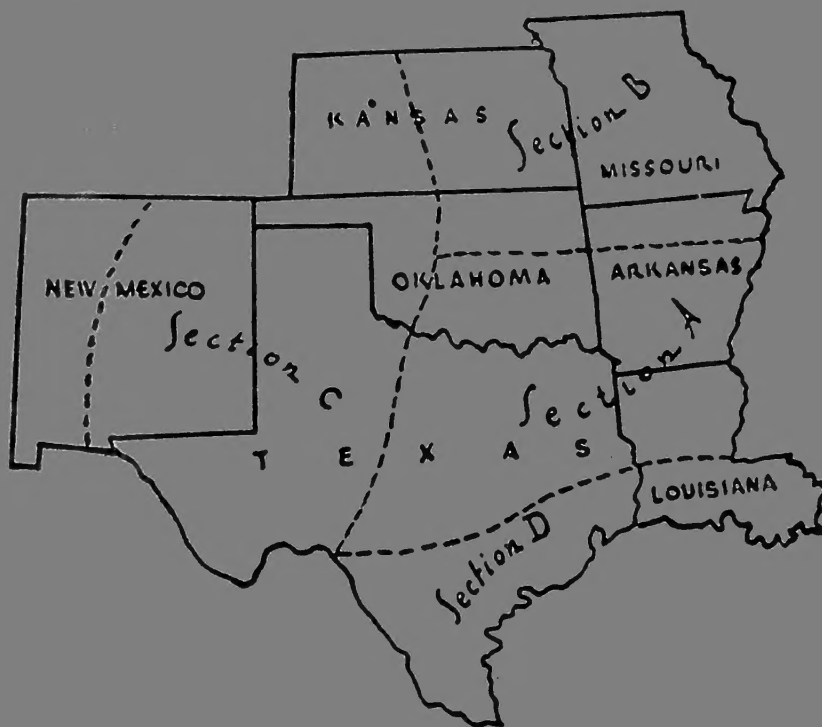
SOUTHWESTERN HORTICULTURE



**RETAIL
CATALOG**



Texas
Nursery Company
Sherman, Texas



Sectional Map

To assist our customers in selection of varieties of fruits best adapted to their location, we have shown map of the Southwest, dividing into sections which are designated as Section A—The South Central or Red River Belt; Section B—The North Central or Ozark Belt; Section C—The Elevated Western or Semi-Arid Belt; Section D—The Coast Belt. It must be kept in mind that no definite lines can be drawn to divide the territory of the Southwest for certain varieties or kinds of trees, and the division we have made is only in a broad and general way. There are variations of soils and climates within these sections and it must be borne in mind that these conditions have much to do with time of ripening, character of growth and also the coloring of fruits.

Observe In Ordering

ORDER SHEET—This is for your convenience. Please fill in all details very carefully and plainly.

TERMS—Our terms are cash with order. Send money order, bank draft, or registered letter. No orders will be sent C. O. D.

PRICES—All prices are for stock carefully and properly packed for shipment and f. o. b. Sherman, Texas, and are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

SHIPPING—Small trees or plants may be sent parcel post, and where parcel post handling is desired, add 10% to amount of order to cover. Larger trees and plants and all balled and burlapped Evergreens, must be shipped by express or freight. Where no preference is given we will ship what we consider best way for safe and prompt delivery.

ERRORS AND COMPLAINTS—We shall use our best efforts to give complete satisfaction, and should an error occur in filling an order we will gladly correct same if it is called to our attention promptly. If you are not entirely satisfied with stock received from us, tell us at once.

OUR SERVICE—We endeavor to grow stock that is clean, free from disease, and true to variety, but should any tree or plant purchased from us prove not true to name, it is understood and agreed that we will either replace said stock or refund the purchase price, but that we shall not be held liable for any greater amount or for damages.

SHIPPING SEASON—Our usual shipping season extends from November 1st to April 1st, during which time we make shipments almost daily. Where season is good and land to be planted can be put in good state of cultivation, we recommend that planting be done as early as possible.



Office Building on Nursery

Special Service Department

Volumes have been written on the planting and care of orchards and the beautification of home grounds, and yet each planting becomes an individual problem. With each order we ship out will be sent a bulletin on the care and cultivation of trees and plants, presenting in a general way suggestions which will help to make a success of the planting of stock which we supply. In addition to these general suggestions, however, you will find us ready at all times to help you in any way we can. If you desire assistance in selecting varieties of fruits and plants best suited to your particular location, write us and we will gladly render you this service.

SPECIMEN PLANTS—In this small catalog it is not possible for us to list all stock we grow. On our grounds we have an abundance of specimen plants in many varieties which are not shown in this catalog. If you do not find just what you want listed, write us for your individual needs.

SPECIAL PRICES—Often a customer desires to purchase trees and plants in large quantities and for commercial purposes. We are in position to handle such orders in best possible shape and can name you attractive prices. If you are interested in commercial orchard planting be sure to write us.

Number of Trees Per Acre

The number of trees to be planted per acre varies somewhat with the soil and the variety to be planted. Trees or plants on deep rich soil require more distance than on light poor soil. The following distances are usually recommended for average soils:

Apple—30x25 feet—58 Trees per Acre.

Apricot—18x18 feet—134 Trees per Acre.

Cherry—Same as Apricot.

Figs—15x15 feet—193 Trees per Acre.

Peach—20x20 feet—108 Trees per Acre.

Pear—Same as Peach.

Plum—Same as Apricot.

Pecan—40x40 feet—27 Trees per Acre.

Grape—8x10 feet—545 Vines per Acre.

Blackberry and Dewberry—3x8 feet—1,815 Vines per Acre.

To ascertain number of plants required per acre, divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), by the number of square feet to be given each plant. For instance, apple 30x25 feet requires 750 square feet per tree or 58 trees per acre.

PEACHES

No other fruit stands ahead of the Peach for general planting over a very large section of the country as shown in our sectional map, and no other part of the country produces Peaches superior in quality and flavor. While the trees prefer a well-drained, sandy loam, they will adapt themselves to almost any well-drained location if given proper care.

ANNA—(Steubenrauch). A good early peach with very smooth skin. Large, white with red cheek; semi-cling. Ripe last of June. Sections A, B, C and D.

ARP BEAUTY—Yellow with blush; firm, juicy and of unusually good flavor; semi-cling. Ripe last of May. Sections A and B.

AUGBERT—A freestone similar to Elberta but later and in many respects superior. Tree vigorous and productive; very valuable. Ripe in August. Sections A and B.

BARBARA—(Steubenrauch). Large, round, yellow freestone with red cheek; of excellent quality and unexcelled for canning. Ripe middle to last of August. A strong grower and immense cropper. Sections A, B, C and D.

BEAUTY—An early Elberta of bright color, large size, and excellent quality. A splendid market peach. Stands cold well and is a consistent bearer. A yellow freestone, ripe in June. Sections A, B, C and D.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Ripe a week before Elberta. A freestone of splendid quality; very large and showy. Sections A, B, C and D.

BEST JUNE—Medium size; greenish-white with yellow, red cheek; flesh creamy white and juicy and with good flavor; especially good in coast section; freestone. Ripe in June. Sections A, B, C and D.

CARMAN—White with slight blush; large; of good quality; freestone. Good for both eating and for table use. Ripe first of July. Sections A, B, C and D.

CHAMPION—Freestone; white with red cheek; large size; juicy, sweet and delicious; bears young and tree is very vigorous. Ripe June and July. Sections A, B and C.

CHINESE CLING—Oblong; creamy white, occasionally tinged with red; juicy and firm; rather shy bearer. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A large, yellow freestone worthy a place in every home orchard. Quality excellent; ripens two or three weeks before Elberta. Sections A and B.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Of Elberta type; fruit somewhat greenish-yellow with dull red cheek; flesh yellow. Freestone, ripening just a little later than Elberta. Sections A and B.

DR. BURTON—A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Skin creamy, flecked and streaked with red and with heavy fuzz; flesh white with slight red streaks; firm and of excellent quality. A clingstone; ripe first of July. Sections A, B and C.

EARLY ELBERTA—Large; high quality; yellow freestone of Elberta type; ripens ten to fifteen days before Elberta. Sections A and B.

EARLY ROSE—A white cling with lots of red; flesh white with red, sweet and tender. Tree inclined to overload and fruit should be thinned. Ripe middle of June. Sections A and B.

EARLY WHEELER—Also sold under name of Red Bird Cling. This Peach originated with E. W. Kirkpatrick in his experimental orchards at McKinney, Texas. The most profitable peach grown for commercial purposes in this section. Fruit large; very handsome, a clear creamy white overspread with crimson, very

showy. A clingstone ripening in May and June. Always attracts attention because of its delicious odor and attractive appearance. Sections A, B and C.

ELBERTA—The most widely known of all peaches. Handsome in appearance, large; deep yellow splashed with red; tree vigorous and prolific; freestone. Ripe in July. At the head of the list for commercial planting and for home orchards for canning purposes. Sections A, B and C.

FRANK—(Steubenrauch). A rich yellow and red cling which ripens middle of August. Above medium in size and of fine quality. A splendid grower and sure cropper. Sections A, B, C and D.

GENERAL LEE—Large; white with slight blush; flesh rich, firm and juicy; clingstone; tree a splendid bearer. A splendid peach for eating out of hand. Ripe last of July. Sections A, B and C.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Ripens a little before Carman; of Elberta type and an excellent freestone, yellow variety which is sweet, tender and juicy. Sections A and B.

HALE HAVEN—Large, yellow with red blush; a perfect freestone, ripening just before Elberta. Flesh firm, rich and excellent. Extremely hardy. Sections A and B.

HART CLING—Of large size; flesh excellent in quality and of fine flavor. A white clingstone, ripe in August; regular and free bearing. Sections A and B.

HEATH CLING—An old favorite; large; creamy white; flesh white and firm; skin thin; excellent for preserves and pickles. Ripe in August. Sections A, B and C.

HENRIETTA—Clingstone; large; yellow shaded brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; a valuable late peach. Ripe August and September. Sections A and B.

HOBSON—Large; red cheek, showy; firm and of excellent quality; a good shipper and a heavy bearer; clingstone. A delicious peach for eating out of hand. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

HONEY—Medium, oval, with deep suture; white marbled red; flesh white, juicy, rich and very sweet; freestone; adapted to coast section particularly. Ripe in June. Section D.

INDIAN CLING—A fine large peach; skin creamy white mottled with deep red; flesh rich and juicy; very hardy; one of the old favorite varieties; clingstone. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

J. H. HALE—Exceptionally large size; yellow overlaid with bright crimson; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy and fine grained, with delicious flavor; freestone. Ripe middle of July. Sections A, B and C.

KATIE—(Steubenrauch). Similar in size, shape and color to Elberta, and ripening first of September. A yellow freestone of best quality. Sections A, B, C and D.

KRUMMELS—A late yellow freestone, ripe last of September and first of October. The tree is a strong healthy grower; fruit a rich golden yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow with red at seed. Sections A, B and C.



A Field of Peach Trees—We Grow Peach Trees in Quantities

Peaches, Continued

LEONA—Large; yellow; freestone; similar to Elberta but of better quality. A sure bearer and very prolific. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

LOVING CLING—A variety originating in the Plains country and fruiting especially well in that section. Medium size; white overspread with red blush, and mottled red; flesh rich, melting, streaked red with red at stone; clingstone. Ripe in August. Sections A, B and C.

MAMIE ROSS—The “cream and sugar peach,” as it is ideal for serving with cream and sugar. One of the most widely planted of the white peaches in the South. Cream colored, marked with red; skin thin and tough; flesh white tinged with red at seed, tender, juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive; semi-cling which separates easily from the seed when fully ripe. Ripe early in July. Sections A, B, C and D.

MAYFLOWER—Handsome, bright colored, being red almost all over; fine for home orchards and especially fine for early market; semi-cling. Ripe in May. Sections A, B and C.

MINNIE STANFORD—Large, oblong; bright yellow with lots of red on cheeks; flesh yellow, red next to seed, firm, rich and juicy; particularly fine for preserving, pickling and canning, and one of the best all-purpose peaches. Tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. A clingstone which is ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, round, white with distinct red blush; flesh white with red next to seed, firm and of excellent quality; clingstone. A well known and favorite sort. Adapted to nearly all sections where peaches are grown. Ripe in August. Sections A, B and C.

PALLAS—Medium, almost round; flesh white, of excellent quality; freestone. Succeeds best in coast section where it ripens late in June. Section D.

ROCHESTER—Ripe first of August; fruit large, yellow with red blush; flesh exceptionally sweet and of fine flavor. A freestone which is a good market sort; tree vigorous and hardy. Sections A and B.

SALWAY—Large, yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh yellow with red next to seed; excellent flavor; freestone, succeeds over wide range and is an abundant bearer. Ripe in September. Sections A and B.

SLAPPY—Early, yellow freestone, ripe first to middle of June. A good variety for Section C and western portions of Sections A and B. A full cropper and a healthy grower.

SOUTH HAVEN—A good grower and fine cropper; fruits yellow with red; a freestone of high quality. Ripens about fifteen days before Elberta. Sections A and B.

Peaches, Continued

STINSON—One of the best late peaches. Large, oblong; white with red cheek; good flavor; clingstone. Ripe in October. Sections A, B and C.

TENA—(Steubenrauch). Of better quality and higher color than Elberta and ripening first of July about a week earlier than Elberta. A

high-class yellow freestone that is rarely injured by frost. Sections A, B, C and D.

TEXAN—Very large; white with decided blush, very handsome; flesh creamy white with some red at stone, rich and juicy; clingstone. Ripe last of July or first of August. Sections A, B and C.

PLUMS

The Plum in large variety thrives over a wide range of soils and climates and should be very generally planted over the Southwest. No home orchard is complete without several trees of choice varieties to give fresh fruit for eating as well as an abundance for jams, jellies, preserves, etc., and there is always a market for choice Plums.

ABUNDANCE—Large size; cherry red; firm and sweet. One of the most dependable of the Japanese plums, being a regular bearer. Ripe in June. Sections A and B.

AMERICA—Medium size; beautiful golden yellow with lots of red; bears heavy crops at an early age. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

BLACK BEAUTY—A cross between Abundance and Damson. Very sweet and almost black when fully ripe. Small to medium in size. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

BRUCE—A hybrid variety particularly suited to the western portion of Texas and the coast country. Large, red and very attractive. Very productive. Ripe in early June. Sections C and D.

BURBANK—Another Japanese plum which is very popular. Large size; richly colored, red mottled with yellow. An excellent plum for eating as it has delicious flavor. A most satisfactory bearer. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and D.

COMPASS—A hardy fruit, supposed to be a cross between Miner Plum and one of the Cherries. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, prolific, and bears extremely young, often fruiting in the nursery row. Fruit rather small; dark red; good for cooking purposes. Should not be gathered until fully ripe in order to develop its fine flavor. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

DAMSON—Fruit small, oval; bluish-purple covered with bloom; flesh juicy and rather tart; the kind that makes the old-time "Damson preserves". Tree is an abundant bearer. Ripe August and September. Sections A, B and C.

FRANCES—A large, handsome yellow plum. This is a product of an apricot seed cross-fertilized with plum, the leaf and tree resembling the plum. Particularly good. Ripe last of June. Sections A, B and C.

GERMAN PRUNE—Medium; dark purple with bloom; flesh finely flavored but somewhat coarse and pulpy. Ripe in August. Section C.

GOLD—A hybrid variety which is popular and profitable. Fruit almost transparent, golden yellow. A sure bearer and suited to a wide area. Exceedingly desirable as a market sort. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Small to medium in size; golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good, and especially fine for cooking purposes, particularly for jelly. Tree bears quite young and has a tendency to overbear, making it rather short

lived. Ripe in August and September. Sections A, B and C.

MAY BEAUTY—Fruit of medium size, bright red, coloring uniformly all over; flavor excellent. Tree spreading and a heavy bearer. Ripe in May. Sections A and D.

MUNSON—A large yellow plum with tinge of pink. Tree spreading, bearing heavy crops. A late bloomer which is seldom killed by frost. Fruit juicy and good. Ripe last of May and early June. Sections A and B.

OPATA—A beautiful sight when in bloom and is very fragrant. Fruit medium; purplish-red splashed with green; flesh greenish in color and very pleasant in flavor. Clingstone. Ripe last of June and first of July. Tree hardy, a spreading grower, and bears quite young. Sections A, B and C.

POOLE PRIDE—Tree is very hardy and bears immense crops. Fruit is light crimson with delicate bloom. Splendid for preserves and jellies. Ripe in June and July. Sections A, B and C.

SAPA—Tree somewhat dwarfish, thrifty, and often sets fruit in the nursery row at one year. Fruit large, dark purple with greenish splotches; flesh rich, dark purple-red, of rich flavor, and with small pit. Excellent for cooking purposes. Clingstone. Ripe last of July. Sections A, B and C.

SHIRO—One of the most desirable plums over a wide area. Large to very large; oblong, clear, transparent yellow; with very small seed; firm and fine texture; quality unsurpassed for eating and for cooking purposes. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

SIX WEEKS—The earliest of all plums. Large; brilliant red; flesh pink; stone very small. Tree vigorous, upright, and grows well in all locations. A most desirable variety because of its earliness. Ripe last of May. Sections A, B and D.

WANETA—A strong grower and early bearer, often fruiting in the nursery row at one year. Fruit is dark purple with rich, dark purple-red flesh. Clingstone. Ripe last of June. Sections A, B and C.

WICKSON—Large size, heart-shaped; bright red with heavy bloom; flesh yellow, melting and good. Tree an upright vigorous grower. Ripe in July. Sections A, B, C and D.

WILD GOOSE—An old and well known variety. Medium size; red on yellow ground; fine for preserves and jellies. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

PEARS

There is scarcely a section in the entire Southwest where the Pear will not produce abundantly if proper care is used in the selection of varieties. Too often, however, the mistake is made in choosing the wrong varieties and failure instead of success is the result. By all means Pears should be planted extensively for both market and home use.

BARTLETT—Lemon yellow, with soft blush; flesh rich, juicy and highly flavored. Successful in the El Paso section of the Rio Grande Valley where it is grown in large quantities. Ripe in July and August. Section C and Rio Grande Valley in Section D.

DOUGLASS—Medium size, smooth, golden yellow with slightly rusty cheek; flesh tender, mellow when fully ripe, juicy and rich. The tree bears quite young, often fruiting the first year after planting, and is highly resistant to blight. Ripe in October. Sections A, B, C and D.

DUCHESS — Fruit large, oblong, with knotty, uneven surface; skin dull greenish-yellow, streaked and spotted with russet. Flesh white, buttery, juicy, and with rich and excellent flavor. Ripe in October. Sections A, B and C.

GARBER—Should be planted in Southwest where other pears will not grow, especially in connection with Kieffer. Fruit is large, yellow with red cheek; keeps remarkably well and is good shipper. Ripe August to September. Sections A, B and C.

KIEFFER—Fruit very large with rusty cheeks; flesh crisp and juicy. Good for preserves and cooking. If carefully stored after thoroughly mature, will mellow up in good shape. Tree vigorous and resistant to blight. Garber should be planted with Kieffer to insure best results. Ripe in September. Sections A, B and C.

LE CONTE — Medium, bell-shaped, smooth; creamy yellow with slight blush; flesh crisp, sweet and juicy. A rapid grower and young and prolific bearer, but more subject to blight than most varieties. Ripe in July. Section D.

NECTARINES

Nectarines will usually produce good crops over most of the country, though they are most at home in Section D. They add variety to the home orchard and the fruit is delicious.

BRECK—White with blush; flesh white; similar to Pallas Peach. An exceptionally good bearer. Section D.

RED ROMAN — Greenish-yellow with russet

cheek; flesh firm and sweet. A clingstone; ripe late in July. Section D.

WILKINSON—Of Honey or Pallas strain. Large, sweet, and one of the best. Section D.



An Extra Fine Block of Pear Trees

APPLES

In many sections of the Southwest, Apples do remarkably well, and where they do succeed they bring large returns for amount invested and the care given them. In practically all sections of the Southwest certain varieties will give fairly good results, so no matter how small the home orchard it should include a few trees of well selected varieties of Apples.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Dark red, almost black; medium to large size; one of the best for the Pecos Valley and New Mexico. Ripe September to October. Sections A, B and C.

BEN DAVIS—Medium to large; yellowish covered with red; flesh white; tree vigorous and productive, carrying its fruit well through the long dry summers of the Southwest. Ripe in September. Sections A, B and C.

BLED SOE—A Texas seedling of great merit for the Southwest. Fruit large, light green striped with red; flesh white, sub-acid; tree vigorous and prolific. Ripe in August and September. Sections A, B, C and D.

DELICIOUS—One of the best known varieties. Fruit large, oblong, bright red with yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and delicious. Ripe in late fall. Sections A, B and C.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium bright straw color; flesh tender, sub-acid; a fine dessert and cooking apple. Must be handled very carefully for market. Ripe in June. Sections A, B, C and D.

GANO—Large, oblong; very similar to Ben Davis, but of rich red color. Ripe in September. Sections A, B and C.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Large; golden yellow; a favorite because of its size and beauty. The tree is productive and long lived; splendid for commercial orchards and home planting. Ripe in September. Sections A, B and C.

JONATHAN—Medium size; brilliant red; flesh crisp and spicy; a favorite with all lovers of a juicy, acid apple. Highly profitable for market and splendid for the home orchard. Trees bear young and are quite prolific. Ripe in September. Sections A, B and C.

M. B. TWIG—Large; yellow shaded red; flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, rich; tree vigorous and productive, succeeding over a wide range. Ripe September to December. Sections A, B and C.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium, roundish; yellow splashed with red, sprinkled with dots; flesh tender and good. Tree a young and abundant bearer. Fruit should be thinned. Ripe October to November. Sections A, B and C.

RED JUNE—One of the choicest early apples for the Southwest, both for market and home use. Medium size; deep red when fully ripe; flesh white and crisp, juicy and delicious. Ripe June to July. Sections A, B, C and D.

SAN JACINTO—A very large Red June, coming in just as Red June goes out. A variety of highest merit, both for home and market. Very productive and one of the best for the Southwest. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

SMOKEHOUSE—Medium, flattened; greenish-yellow. Flesh creamy white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Very productive. Ripe in August and September. Sections A, B, C and D.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Bright red striped and splashed with dark crimson; larger in size than Winesap and of better quality. Flesh crisp and juicy; excellent for table use. Ripe late winter. Sections A, B and C.

WINESAP—Of medium size; vivid red; with highly satisfying flavor. One of the best keepers of all varieties. An all-purpose apple, and a good one. Ripe September. Sections A, B and C.

YELLOW DELICIOUS—Clear yellow with sometimes slight blush. Flesh creamy white, crisp, juicy and of excellent quality. A good market sort and fine for home use. Ripe late fall. Sections A, B and C.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian type. Fruit large, clear transparent yellow with slight blush; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree a moderate grower and long-lived. Sections A, B and C.

Crab Apples

FLORENCE—Dwarfish in growth, bears young, and is exceedingly prolific. Fruit is striped and mottled with crimson and yellow. Unsurpassed for jellies and preserves. Ripe June to July. Sections A, B and C.

TRANSCENDENT—Medium size; pleasant flavor; yellow partly covered with red; very hardy. Ripe July to August. Sections A, B and C.

APRICOTS

While Apricots cannot always be depended upon for a sure crop in certain localities, they do succeed to the degree that each home orchard should have one or two trees, while in sections where they are adapted the yield will amply repay for the investment and care.

CLUSTER—Medium size; golden yellow; of excellent flavor. Originated in Texas from seed of Russian Apricot. Ripe in June. Sections A, B, C and D.

EARLY GOLDEN—Medium in size; yellow; rich, juicy and of delightful flavor; freestone. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

EARLY MAY—From seed of Russian Apricot planted by E. W. Kirkpatrick. Very early; yellow, freestone; rich, juicy and of delicious flavor. Ripe last of May. Sections A, B and D.

MOORPARK—Large; yellowish-green with dull red on sunny side, marked with dark flecks; flesh bright orange, separating easily from the

seed. Especially fine for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

ROYAL—A European variety; large; slightly oval; dull yellow with red next to sun; flesh orange yellow with rich flavor. Fruit is of a quality that appeals to the particular buyer. Ripe in June. Sections B and C.

TOYAHVALE—Originated in Toyah Valley. Blooms very late, hence a good variety for general planting. Fruit medium; yellow; of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and an enormous bearer. Ripe June and July. Sections A and C.

CHERRIES

The Cherry is such a delicious fruit that the home orchardist is tempted to plant Cherry trees whether they are adapted to given locality or not. In certain sections the Cherry is most profitable, and while care should be used in selection of varieties, where the Cherry is adapted it should be planted extensively.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Best known of the sweet cherries. Fruit medium to large, purplish-black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, firm, sweet, and of best flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and adapted to wide territory. Ripe last of June. Sections B and C.

DYEHOUSE—Medium size; dark red, sprightly, acid and of excellent quality. One of the best of the sour cherries. Ripe middle of May. Sections B and C.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size; clear red; melting, rich and acid. A dependable sort. Ripe last of May. Sections A, B and C.

GOV. WOOD—Sweet; large, heart-shaped; light yellow with red. Tree vigorous. Ripe in May. Sections B and C.

MONTMORENCY—Large size; light red; flesh very light colored and moderately acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

NEW CENTURY—Originated in Grayson County where it has fruited successfully for years. A combination of the Duke and Morello types. Fruit medium to large; light red; of good quality. Tree is a strong, upright grower. We recommend this variety for every planting. Ripe in June. Sections A, B and C.

WRAGG—Similar to English Morello, but larger and slightly more acid. A dwarfish grower and a regular bearer. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

FIGS

The Fig is considered to be more or less a fruit of the coast country, but it thrives and produces abundant crops over most of the cotton section, and while the tops will sometimes be killed back in colder sections, if this dead wood is pruned away the plant will make new growth which will fruit the first season.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium size; purplish-brown; sweet and good. Very prolific. Has habit of bearing on new wood, even fruiting in the nursery row. Sections A and D.

EVERBEARING—Fruit medium to large, brownish-yellow, shaded bronze; flesh white with pink center, sweet and delicious. The trees begin to bear when quite small and usually have fruit all season. Plants ordinarily bear in nursery row on first season's wood. We consider this one of the most desirable of all figs. Sections A and C.

ISCHIA—Medium size; greenish-white when ripe; flesh white, tinged with red. A good table variety. Section D.

MAGNOLIA—Very large; brownish straw color; excellent for canning and for preserves. Will bear on one-year stems. More widely grown than any of the other varieties of figs. Bears over a long period, having young fruit at the same time as mature, ripe fruit. Sections A, B, C and D.

QUINCE

As an addition to the home orchard the Quince will find its place, for it is especially desirable for cooking purposes. It is of little value in Sections A and D, but in most portions of Sections B and C it will produce most satisfactorily.

ANGERS—Fruit pear-shaped; dull yellow; firm, dry, but of good flavor. Ripe August to September. Sections B and C.

MULBERRIES

While the fruit of the Mulberry is of no commercial value, the tree is planted largely for shade. For swine and poultry the fruit is of much value, and where planted in the poultry yard it will give both fruit and shade and is very desirable for this purpose. The tree is of quick growth and is particularly suited to the Southwest.

BLACK ENGLISH—Fruit large; jet black; of fine flavor. Tree hardy and prolific and excellent for general planting. Ripe in June.

DOWNING—Very large; black; sweet rich and excellent. Ripe in June and July.

HICKS—Very prolific and in fruit for several

weeks, often being known as "everbearing." Fruit large; black; sweet. Does well over the Southwest. Ripe June and July.

NEW AMERICAN—Vigorous in growth and productive. Very similar to Downing but somewhat more hardy. Ripe in July and August.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

A distinct fruit of the South which succeeds in practically all sections where cotton is grown. The tree has beautiful glossy foliage which makes it very attractive, and the gorgeous colored fruits are both delicious and beautiful.

TANENASHI (Japan)—The best known and one of the most popular sorts. Fruits large, conical and pointed; orange red in color. Ripens early and is one of the surest bearers.

YEMON (Japan)—Large, flattened and somewhat four-sided; very smooth and regular in outline; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow and generally seedless; quality fine.

GRAPES

Special attention should be given to Grape growing in the Southwest as a crop for the market as well as for home use. By careful selection of varieties fresh fruit may be had for several months during the year; and many delicious jams, jellies, marmalades and juices may be preserved for winter consumption.

AGAWAM—Vine vigorous; medium, compact cluster of large bronze-red berries; skin thick; pulp tender and rather acid. Ripe in July. Section B.

AMERICA—Growth very strong; berry of medium size and black; a good table grape. Must be pollenized with other varieties, for which Concord is good. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

BELL—Vine vigorous, hardy and a sure bearer; cluster medium, fairly compact; berry medium, greenish-yellow; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary conditions; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable. Ripe June and July. Sections A and B.

BLACK SPANISH—Cluster large; berry small, black and of fine quality. Succeeds over large section. Ripe in July. Sections A, B, C and D.

BRIGHTON—Large; red; fine for table. Needs other varieties for pollenization, Brilliant and Moore's Early being good. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

BRILLIANT—A very strong grower, enduring Texas climate well. Clusters large, often shouldered, open to compact; berries large, light to dark red, translucent with thin bloom, and very handsome; skin thin, rather tender but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet tender, melting and delicious. Ripe in July. Section A.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Clusters very large with large shoulder; berry black; of somewhat less pulp and better quality than Concord. A very showy grape. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

CARMAN—One of the most profitable; splendid table grape as well as for grape juice, preserves and jellies. Cluster large, shouldered, compact, berries medium, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracks; pulp meaty, firm but tender. Ripe in July. Sections A, C and D.

CONCORD—The best known and most widely grown of all varieties. Berries large, black, and of excellent quality. Suited for table or market. A vigorous grower. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and C.

EDNA—Large clusters of white berries of splendid quality, with excellent flavor similar to Muscat. For pollenization Extra is good. Ripe last of August. Sections A, B and D.

ELLEN SCOTT—Clusters large; berry large, round, dark violet color; skin thin but does not crack; of most delicious flavor. A vigorous, healthy, and stocky grower. Ripe last of August. Sections A, C and D.

EXTRA—Extra large bunch; berries black and of fine quality. A Post-Oak hybrid variety which is a very hardy and extremely prolific bearer. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and D.

FERN—Medium to large, dark purplish-red; firm and of agreeable flavor. For proper pollenization Herbemont is a good variety to plant with it. Vine a strong grower. Ripe August to September. Section A.

GOETHE—Cluster medium and rather open; berry large, pale pink; pulp tender, juicy, and

highly flavored. Ripe August to September. Sections A, B and C.

HERBEMONT—Cluster large; berry small, purple; flavor mild sub-acid. Prolific and especially adapted to southwest Texas. Sections A and C.

IVES—An abundant cropper; clusters medium; berries black; skin thin but tough; pulp rather tough and sour. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

JAMES—A Muscadine variety often called Black Scuppernong. Vine a healthy vigorous grower; clusters of ten to fifteen large berries which are almost perfectly round and deep black; skin very thick; flesh very pulpy and musky. Ripens middle to last of August. Sections A, B and D.

LAST ROSE—A prolific, strong healthy grower. Clusters large; heavily shouldered, compact; berries large, rich red, attractive, skin thin and tough; flesh tender; juicy and excellent. Should have other varieties near for pollenization, for which Fern is good. Section A.

LINDLEY—An exceptionally fine table grape; berries large, red; skin tough. Should have other variety for pollenization, for which Brilliant is good. Ripe last of July. Section A.

MANITO—Vine very vigorous; cluster small to medium, rather loose; berries medium, black, with white specks; skin thin and tough; pulp tender, juicy and sweet. Does better if planted with other varieties, such as Brilliant. Sections A, B and C.

MOORE'S EARLY—Very large; black; of fine quality. A good market grape. Vine healthy and prolific. Ripe in July. Sections A, B and D.

MUENCH—Vine vigorous and free from disease; clusters very large; berries large, purplish-black; pulp tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Ripe last of July and first of August. Sections A and B.

NIAGARA—Large, greenish-white, semi-transparent; quality good. Successful over a wide range of territory. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

ROMMEL—Growth medium, clusters medium to small, shouldered, compact; berries large, greenish-yellow; skin thin and delicate; flesh tender and agreeable. Ripe in July. Sections A and B.

R. W. MUNSON—Medium to large bunch; berry black; does not crack; pulp tender and of good quality. Should be planted with Brilliant and Concord for pollenization. Ripe in July. Section A.

SCUPPERNONG—The only white grape ever found growing wild. The cluster bears two to eight yellowish-amber colored berries, with thick skin and pulpy flesh. Should have Muscadine planted near for pollenization. Ripe August to September. Sections A and D.

VALHALLAH—Vine a strong grower; clusters medium, shouldered; berries round, medium to large, deep red; skin tough; pulp tender, juicy and of good quality. Ripe last of July and first of August. Well suited to limestone soils. Sections A, B and northern portion Section C.

Grapes, Continued

VERGENNES — A productive and vigorous grower, though inclined to mildew in southern sections. Clusters and berries medium, dull red with thick skin; quality fair. Western portion of Section A and Section C.

WAPANUCKA—Cluster medium, compact with large yellowish-white berries; skin strong enough to make it a splendid grape for home markets; flavor sweet and delightful. A vigorous grower. Sections A and B.

Vinifera Grapes

These varieties succeed only in the semi-arid sections, in the valleys of New Mexico, West and Southwest Texas, but where they are adapted they should be planted largely as they grow to perfection.

MISSION—Bunches large; berries medium, purple and sweet. One of the best for West and Southwest Texas. Ripe in August and September.

MUSCAT—Bunches long and loose; berry oval to round; yellowish-green. Ripe in August.

BERRIES

Practically all varieties of berries are easy to grow and will thrive in many locations, though they prefer rich, fertile, well-drained soils. If soil is poor, it should be fertilized heavily if best results are to be had. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield the most delicious of fruits.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY—Probably the best commercial variety for Central and North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, and especially good for jams and jellies. A vigorous grower and very prolific. Ripe in May and June. Sections A and B.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY—Very vigorous, drooping and thorny. Fruit large, black, firm, juicy and sweet. Mid-season. Sections A, B, C and D.

HAUPT—A cross between the dewberry and blackberry. A strong grower; berries large, black and luscious. Particularly good for planting along with McDonald. Ripens early. Sections A, B and D.

MCDONALD—One of the best berries grown. A cross between the dewberry and blackberry, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productive-

ness of the dewberry. Fruit large and of delicious flavor. Should have another variety planted with it in order to develop perfect fruit. Haupt is good for this. Sections A, B and C.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY—Very desirable on account of having no thorns. Fruit large, acid and fine flavored. Ripens about with Austin, to which it is very similar except it is thornless. Sections A, B and C.

YOUNGBERRY—A wonderful berry produced by crossing the Loganberry and the Dewberry. An exceptionally heavy producer; berries dark wine-red, of extraordinary flavor, tender, juicy and rich, and with no hard core. Unsurpassed for jams and jellies. The demand for this berry has been far in excess of the supply and everyone wants it. Ripens in May and is particularly well suited to Sections A, B and C.

ALMONDS

Where the Almond is adapted it is a most profitable nut. In certain portions of Section C the Almond should be planted extensively and will give good results.

I. X. L.—A sturdy and upright grower. Nuts soft-shell, of medium size, clean and attractive; plump kernels.

NONPAREIL—One of the hardiest sorts, giving

regular and uniform crops. Nuts of paper-shell type, with large, full kernels.

PRINCESS—Thin shell; tree hardy and prolific. Kernels plump and nuts are well filled.

WALNUTS

Walnut culture is attracting much attention at this time. The Black Walnut is native to every section of the United States and the demand is growing for selected types of nuts. It has been said of the Black Walnut that it combines timber and nut value, beauty and shade, and, added to this its hardiness, so much cannot be said of any other variety of tree. The English Walnut is being introduced more and more and promises to become a most profitable crop in certain sections of the Southwest. The trees are grown on native Black Walnut roots and are proving hardy over a wider section than they have heretofore been grown.

BENGE (Black)—A superior type of Black Walnut. Nuts large and of fine flavor. Tree very vigorous.

FRANQUETTE (English)—Nuts large, long and pointed; kernel full, sweet and rich. Buds late in season and is a most regular bearer. One of the best of all varieties.

MAYETTE (English)—Large nuts of uniform size and with flattened ends; kernel light colored and of good quality. Tree one of the hardiest and most abundant bearers.

THOMAS (Black)—One of the largest of the improved varieties and of best quality. Nut of good cracking quality with light colored meat. Tree a wonderful grower.

PECANS

During the past ten years no feature of horticulture has been given greater attention or more wide publicity than has the Pecan. Pecan growing is no longer an experiment, for already it is one of the most profitable crops of the Southwest. Varieties should be planted which are suited to location, and when this is done and good care and cultivation are given, the results will amply repay for all efforts. Generally speaking, the Eastern varieties should be planted almost exclusively in the Eastern portion of Sections A, B and D, and the Western varieties should be planted almost exclusively in the Western portion of Section C, while the fertile territory lying between may be planted to both the Eastern and Western sorts. The dividing line for the planting of the two sorts is variable, and it is in this middle territory where care must be given to selection of varieties.

BURKETT (Western)—Tree a strong grower and a consistent but not heavy bearer. Nuts large, rather round, with thin shell which is fairly well filled with kernel of good flavor.

HALBERT (Western)—Tree a moderate grower; nuts of fair size and always well filled. Shell thin, kernel rich and excellent. Prolific and bears when quite young.

DELMAS (Eastern)—Nuts large, oblong, tapering at both ends; shell medium, separating from kernel which is of delicate flavor. Trees thrifty but maturing fruit quite late in the season.

FROTSCHER (Eastern) — Tree vigorous and spreading, producing heavy crops of large, oblong nuts; shell thin, cracking easily; kernel of good quality.

MONEYMAKER (Eastern)—Tree healthy and of vigorous growth, bearing early and abundantly. Nuts of medium size, good quality, thick shell. One of the best varieties.

SCHLEY (Eastern)—Tree a good grower; nuts medium to large, thin shell, plump full kernel. One of the best improved varieties.

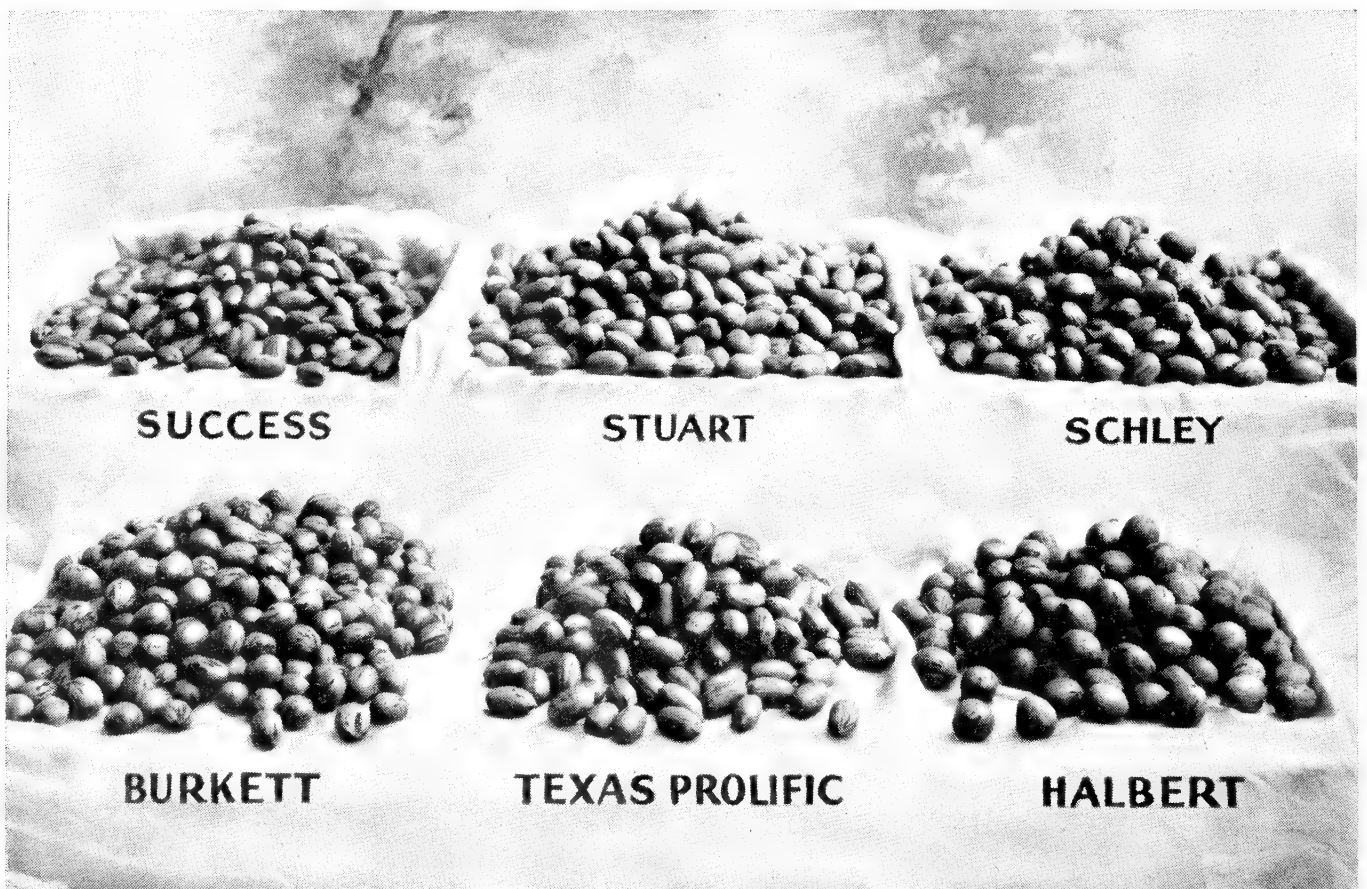
STUART (Eastern) — An upright, vigorous grower, and very prolific. Nuts are large; shell rather thick; kernel plump, rich, and of fine flavor. An especially good keeper and one of the most satisfactory varieties for general planting.

SUCCESS (Eastern)—Nuts large to very large, oblong, rather blunt; shell of medium thickness; kernel plump, rich, and of good quality. One of the most widely planted varieties.

TEXAS PROLIFIC (Western)—A long nut of medium size; shell medium; kernel plump and of superior flavor. Tree bears early but is not a strong grower or heavy producer.

VAN DEMAN—Large, oblong; shell moderately thin, cracks and separates easily; kernel plump, full and good. Sections A and D.

WESTERN SCHLEY (Western)—Resembles the Schley in size and shape; shell thin, cracking easily and separating from kernel well; kernel full and plump. Tree a rapid grower and resistant to disease.



Six of the Best Pecan Varieties

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

In the building of a home in its truest sense of comfort and beauty it comprises not only the buildings themselves, but the grounds which surround, for the well planned grounds lend not only beauty and attractiveness, but comfort and conveniences as well. The usual term of "Ornamental Trees and Plants," therefore, does not really signify that such trees and plants are for ornament alone. The architecture of the house itself is brought out by the well planned planting, and the harmony of such surroundings will lend harmony and contentment to the lives of those who abide therein.

SHADE TREES

Trees are a proper background for every home planting, and they add as much to the beauty and comfort of the place as the house itself. The trees we list are native over a wide area, and if planted carefully and given proper cultivation, they will succeed over almost the whole of the Southwest.

ASH, GREEN (*Fraxinus lanceolata*)—A native tree with fresh green foliage. Particularly suited to the West, where it seems to thrive better than in most sections.

ASH, WHITE (*Fraxinus americana*)—One of the best native trees. Foliage dark green and heavy enough to give desirable results throughout our long summers. Comparatively free from insects, and a reasonably quick growing tree which makes beautiful specimens.

BOX ELDER (*Acer negundo*)—A medium spreading grower desired for its quick growth. Foliage light green and fresh looking. Where

temporary shade is desired, it will give good results.

CHINA, TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia azederach umbraculiformis*)—A dense spreading canopy topped tree which does not attain great height, but with wide-spreading branches. Tree makes quick growth and gives dense shade. Fragrant purple flowers are borne in spring, followed by numerous creamy yellow berries.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*)—Large and spreading and desirable for quick shade; leaves like the Poplar and because of their continued rustling give a sound of cool breezes even on the hottest days.



A Block of Well Spaced American Elm

Shade Trees, Continued

ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus americana*)—A native tree of majestic height and great spread. Leaves handsome, branches graceful and arching, making it one of the best types for a shade tree. Ideal for street or lawn.

ELM, CHINESE (*Ulmus pumila*)—An exceptionally rapid growing tree which is hardy, drouth resistant, and attains magnificent proportions with beauty and grace. The foliage is bright green, dense, and by some is termed semi-evergreen because it is one of the first trees to put on foliage in the spring and one of the last to shed its leaves in the fall.

ELM, MOLINE (*Ulmus americana moline*)—A tall pyramidal, graceful tree, its growth being dominated by its central leader, while the lower branches attain more horizontal form. Very desirable and beautiful where extreme spread is not wanted. A rather rapid grower.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Mississippiensis*)—Doubtless the most widely planted tree in Texas. A native tree which will give reasonably quick shade and which will withstand the heat of our summers. It is often rather hard to transplant but it is a rapid grower when once established.

HONEYLOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) — A broad-headed tree with pinnate leaves and spiny branches. Suited for shade and adapted to most soils.

LOCUST, BLACK (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)—Popular for shade in the West, as well as for windbreaks. Foliage lacy and fresh green, flowers white and sweet scented.

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT (*Acer dasycarpum*) —A quick growing beautiful tree which succeeds in most soils. Leaves light green, showing silvery white beneath, giving a beautiful effect. The tree transplants easily and grows quickly into well shaped trees desirable for street or lawn.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (*Morus alba tatarica*)—A tree of quick growth and abundant dark

green foliage. Fruit of no value. Exceedingly desirable for planting in semi-arid sections, particularly in Western Texas, Western Oklahoma and Kansas.

OAK, Common Red (*Quercus rubra*)—The fastest grower of the Oaks and most widely known. Makes a magnificent tree of stately form, ideal for avenue and roadside planting, as well as for private grounds. Foliage rich green, deeply cut, and showing gorgeous colors of reds and yellows in fall.

OAK, WILLOW (*Quercus phellos*) — Upright vigorous grower with rounded top. Especially suited to moist locations and in lower portion of Section D is practically evergreen. The leaves are long and narrow, and are silvery green.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus eugenie*)—Suitable for quick shade and easy to transplant. Leaves bright glossy green, giving a fresh appearance in the summer months. Of rapid and luxuriant growth.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus nigra italica*)—A wonderfully effective tree when properly used in plantings. A very rapid grower and it becomes more beautiful with age. Grows tall and slender, making a true column.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)—Easy to transplant and adapted to a very wide territory. Foliage is luxuriant and the tree gives quick shade, being suited to lawn and street planting. Attains great size.

WALNUT, BLACK (*Juglans nigra*)—One of our most majestic and beautiful trees, which is practically free from diseases and insects. Suited to all sections for both nuts and shade.

WILLOW, BABYLON WEeping (*Salix babylonica*)—A tree of stately appearance with long drooping branches hanging almost to the ground, giving a weeping effect. Easy to transplant and beautiful for lawn or for screen. Foliage and bark grayish-green.

SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

In many sections small shade tree seedlings are wanted for planting for posts, windbreaks, etc., and we offer these in varieties of Black Locust, Bois d'Arc, Chinese Elm, Russian Mulberry, and Texas Umbrella. Also, we can supply small trees suitable for windbreak or hedge purposes in cutting-grown stock of Lombardy Poplar and Weeping Willow.

HEDGE PLANTS

PRIVET, AMUR SOUTH (*Ligustrum amurense*) —An evergreen plant which makes one of the most satisfactory and one of the most beautiful hedges of all the plants used for this purpose. It is a fast grower, graceful, upright, somewhat spreading, and almost entirely evergreen. The plant may be allowed to grow freely, when it will make an attractive background plant or screen, or it may be kept sheared into formal shapes. Hedges of this plant may be kept to any height desired.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) —An upright, rapid grower, semi-evergreen,

with rather thick, leathery foliage. Can easily be kept to formal shape by shearing. Not so graceful or so good for tall screens as Amur South Privet.

PRIVET, CHINESE (*Ligustrum chinensis*)—Not so tall growing as Amur South Privet. Foliage oval to roundish, bright green, and almost entirely evergreen. A graceful plant which may be kept sheared to any desired shape.

PRIVET, LODENSE (*Ligustrum nanum compactum*)—Very dwarf growing with narrow leaves, which are dark, shining green. Can be sheared into formal shapes similar to Box.



Chinese Elm—A Specialty With Us

EVERGREENS

In the listing of Evergreens it is customary to show these in two classes, Coniferous and Broad-Leaved.

The Coniferous class includes those trees and plants which produce cones or cone-like seed pods, such as the Cedars, the Junipers, the Pines, etc. This list is long and varied and includes many varieties which are adapted over the entire United States, constituting probably the most valuable division of ornamental trees and shrubs.

The Broad-Leaved Evergreens include the Evergreens with definite, individual leaves, such as Mahonia, Magnolia, Ligustrum, etc. This class of Evergreens is used more in the Southern sections of the country, though there are many varieties which are at home in the North. A large list of the varieties, however, are more at home in the milder climates.

There are certain varieties and sizes of Evergreens which transplant more readily when handled with a ball of earth to the roots. In nursery terms this is indicated by "B. & B." In digging the plants a ball of earth is dug with the roots and this ball is burlapped and tied so that it will not break, thus keeping the air from the roots.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

ABELIA, GLOSSY (*Abelia grandiflora*)—A most satisfactory plant for both flowers and foliage. Will attain height of six to eight feet, though may be kept to any desired height by pruning. The branches are graceful, the foliage rather narrow, glossy dark green above and reddish-gray beneath. From May until frost the plant is almost entirely covered with delicate white, fragrant flowers. The calyx of the flowers are reddish-brown, giving the plant a pinkish cast at a distance. Perfectly hardy over the entire Southwest and admirable for group or base plantings.

CAPE-JASMINE (*Gardenia florida*)—A half-hardy evergreen shrub, dense and rounded in growth. Foliage most attractive, dark, glossy

green. Flowers wax-like, pure white, double, with heavy fragrance. Needs protection from low temperatures and does best in sheltered locations.

CAPE-JASMINE, DWARF (*Gardenia radicans*)—A low, flat growing plant with shining dark green, rather small, pointed leaves; flowers small, very double, and having the true Gardenia fragrance. Suited for filling in around base of taller growing plants or where a carpet effect is desired.

CHERRY LAUREL, CAROLINA (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*)—Attractive as specimen, or in group plantings. Upright, spreading, small tree with glossy, light green foliage. Stands shearing well and may be kept to formal shape.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens, Continued

ELAEAGNUS (*Elaeagnus*)—A class of shrubs with attractive foliage and fruits. Desirable for use in group plantings, also as specimen plants.

ELAEAGNUS, BRONZE (*Elaeagnus pungens reflexa*)—The large leaves are dark silvery green above, brownish-mottled and frosty green beneath. The fragrant flowers in early winter are followed by red fruits very attractive to birds. A strong grower with long, trailing branches.

ELAEAGNUS, SIMON (*Elaeagnus simoni*) — Leaves rather long, grayish-green above and silvery beneath. Of compact growth. The fragrant blossoms in early winter are followed by red fruits.

EUONYMUS, EVERGREEN (*Euonymus japonicus*)—Upright plant with compact, glossy dark green foliage. Attains height of five to eight feet, but stands pruning well and may be pruned to any desired shape. Beautiful for hedges, for formal specimens, or for masses or base plantings.

EUONYMUS, PYRAMIDAL (*Euonymus japonicus columnaris*)—Leaves thick, dark, shining green; somewhat more narrow than leaves of *Euonymus japonicus*. Plant upright and compact, growing rather columnar. Useful for hedges or as specimens where a spreading grower is not desired.

EUONYMUS, SPREADING (*Euonymus patens*) —A spreading, graceful shrub with glossy-green foliage. Numerous seed pods from which are suspended bright red berries make the plants attractive in late summer and fall. This shrub is classed as an evergreen, but it is really semi-evergreen, often shedding its foliage late in winter. It is hardy farther north and more fruitful than Evergreen *Euonymus*.

FIRETHORN, LALAND (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*)—Vigorous growing, erect shrub or small tree which in spring is covered with clusters of small white flowers. The rich, glossy-green foliage and orange scarlet berries covering the plant in the fall and winter make it one of the most showy of the Firethorns.

FIRETHORN, SCARLET (*Pyracantha coccinea*) —An evergreen shrub which is broad and spreading; the flowers are borne in clusters in late spring, making the plant desirable as a blooming shrub, but its wealth of reddish-orange berries in fall is its chief attraction. One of the hardiest of the Firethorns.

FIRETHORN, YUNNAN (*Pyracantha crenulata yunnanensis*)—A spreading, vigorous growing shrub introduced from China. The leaves are bright green; flowers small and white, and in fall and winter the plant bears a profusion of scarlet berries.

HONEYSUCKLE, Goldflame (Trade-Marked)—Coral-carmine trumpets lined with gold; foliage dark, glossy green. An ever-blooming vine. Can be kept trimmed to make compact shrub or hedge. Hardy over the entire country.

HONEYSUCKLE, Roseglo (Trade-Marked)—Semi-shrub with dark gray-green foliage. Flowers rose-pink shaded almost purple on outside, creamy-white inside, and exceedingly fragrant. A profuse bloomer from late spring until severe winter. Evergreen in the South, hardy North.

JASMINE, ITALIAN (*Jasminum floridum*)—A spreading, somewhat tender evergreen, with slender, drooping branches which are green, and the foliage is dark green and lance shaped. The bright yellow, tube-shaped flowers are fragrant, appearing in small clusters from early spring until late fall. The plant should be protected from the extreme cold.

LAVENDER, TRUE (*Lavandula officinalis*)—A low, bushy, herb-like plant grown chiefly for its aromatic leaves which are often dried and used for perfuming linens, closets, etc. Grayish-green foliage; flowers lavender blue, borne in spikes.

MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN (*Magnolia grandiflora*)—A majestic, evergreen tree. Leaves large, thick, glossy green above and reddish-gray beneath. The flowers are large, often twelve inches across, semi-double, with heavy fragrance. One of the finest ornamental trees. Best suited to light or sandy soils, particularly the eastern portions of Sections A and D. Has withstood several degrees below zero with us here.

MAHONIA OR OREGON HOLLYGRAPE (*Mahonia aquifolium*)—A low spreading evergreen shrub with holly-like foliage of dark bronzy-green with tints of red. The flowers are insignificant yellow tufts, followed by blue-black berries in fall and winter. Will stand extreme cold, but should be protected from extreme hot sun.

NANDINA (*Nandina domestica*)—An erect growing shrub with bamboo-like shoots. Foliage finely cut, brilliant colored, varying from dark green to red and coppery tones. Flowers small, followed by brilliant red and yellow berries in top of plant in fall. Prefers well drained soil and is quite hardy.

OAK, LIVE (*Quercus virginiana*)—An upright and spreading evergreen tree which is in strong demand as a shade and ornamental tree. Native to a large portion of eastern territory in Sections A and D.

PHOTINIA, HOLLYLEAF (*Photinia dentata*)—Similar to Low *Photinia*, but foliage is crinkled, a brighter green, and almost holly-like with its spiny edges. Its new growth is some later in spring and more beautiful, but it lacks the blooming qualities of *Photinia serrulata*. A beautiful evergreen foliage plant.

PHOTINIA, LOW (*Photinia serrulata*)—One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are dark, shining green, broad, long, with serrate edges. The new growth in spring is soft green with crimson tips, making the plant very showy. In early spring it is magnificent with its wealth of fragrant white flowers in numerous flat corycombs.

PRIVET, CRINKLY-LEAF (*Ligustrum lucidum recurvum*)—Vigorous, upright grower; thick, large, glossy green leaves which are curled and twisted, giving a crinkled appearance; flowers and fruits similar to *Ligustrum lucidum*.

PRIVET, GOLDEN JAPAN (*Ligustrum japonicum aureum*)—Very similar to Japan Privet in form of growth, though does not attain such size, nor is it so vigorous and hardy. Foliage golden-yellow and very attractive, lending color to group plantings. Will not stand extreme cold.

PRIVET, JAPAN (*Ligustrum japonicum*)—A large shrub or small tree, with erect, spreading branches. Foliage broad, dark green; flowers creamy-white, fragrant, in erect loose panicles in spring, followed by blue-black berries in late summer. In Sections B and C this plant is only half hardy, sometimes being top-killed by extremely low temperatures, but will come again in the spring. Is well adapted to mild climates and is used as an ornamental shade tree in the Coast country where it is trained to tree form.

PRIVET, LODENSE (*Ligustrum nanum compactum*)—A very low, dense, compact grower; foliage dark green, turning bronze in fall. Suited for use in tubs or urns or for specimen plants. Also, see under Hedge.

PRIVET, QUIHOU (*Ligustrum quihoui*)—Semi-evergreen; foliage small; creamy-white flowers in panicles at intervals throughout the summer. Also, called Summer or Everblooming Privet.

PRIVET, WAXLEAF (*Ligustrum lucidum compactum*)—Leaves wax-like and dark shining green. A beautiful plant of erect, branching habit, with fragrant white flowers, being particularly attractive in massed or group plantings. Will grow under same conditions as Japan Privet.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—A shrubby evergreen with gray-green foliage and blue flowers. An old aromatic shrub, effective in border or in clumps.

SENISA, SILVERLEAF (*Leucophyllum texanum*)—A native plant of Southwest Texas, of dense, bushy growth; foliage silvery-gray; reddish-lavender flowers in profusion. Suited for mass or group plantings or as single specimens. Not hardy beyond north central portion of Section A.

Coniferous Evergreens

ARBORVITAE, BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL (*Biota bakeri*)—A compact pyramidal plant. Foliage bright green without yellowish tinge. Excellent for specimen or group plantings, producing a symmetrical, tall, well-shaped plant.

ARBORVITAE, BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN (*Biota aurea nana*)—Of dwarf, very compact growth, almost globular in shape as it attains maturity. Foliage yellowish-green, tipped with pure gold in spring and early summer.

ARBORVITAE, BLUE GLOBE (*Biota caesius*)—Plants rather slender when young, but develop into globe shape, often being as broad as they are tall. Foliage feathery, steely-blue, and the plant does not brown in center as do some other sorts. Very attractive.

ARBORVITAE, BONITA (*Biota bonita*)—A perfect globe-shaped, dwarf growing plant of dark green color. Well suited for formal use and for urns. One of the prettiest of the dwarf varieties.

ARBORVITAE, DIANA (*Biota gracilis*)—Semi-dwarf; globe shape; foliage soft, light green, but not golden. Beautiful for its formal, yet soft appearance.

ARBORVITAE, EXCELSA (*Biota excelsa*)—Broad, compact grower with tapering top. Foliage a good green. One of the hardiest of the Oriental type and one of the most beautiful.

ARBORVITAE, GOLDSPIRE (*Biota aurea conspicua*)—Tall columnar growing. Foliage bright green, tipped golden yellow. Has bronzy tinge in winter.

ARBORVITAE, GREEN COLUMN (*Biota atrovirens*)—Deep, dark green, and a stately, pyramidal grower. Symmetrical, compact, and with no tint of gold in the foliage. Most effective and one of the best.

ARBORVITAE, HUDGINS (*Biota hudsoni*)—A light, bluish-green in summer; foliage soft, fluffy. This variety is similar to Rosedale, but does not brown in center so much as does the Rosedale and it is more hardy.

ARBORVITAE, MAYHEW'S GOLDEN (*Biota mayhewiana*)—Of very compact growth, broad at base, rounded, almost globe-shaped, but narrower at top. Foliage a golden green almost all year, with brighter golden in spring.

ARBORVITAE, MOONBEAM (*Biota azurea*)—Compact, rounded grower, with pointed top; foliage flat, dark green, with silver sheen. One of the hardiest of the Chinese type.

ARBORVITAE, NARROW COLUMN (*Biota gracillimus*)—The dark green foliage grows very upright and lies close to the main stem of the plant, forming a graceful, narrow column. Especially useful in formal plantings.

ARBORVITAE, PIGMY (*Biota pigmaeus*)—The most dwarf of all the Arborvitae we list. Somewhat similar to Berckman's in color and form; foliage bright golden-green in spring.

ARBORVITAE, RAMSEY'S PYRAMIDAL (*Biota ramseyi*)—A beautiful pyramidal plant with dark green, cypress-like foliage which gives soft, attractive appearance. The plant is rather open when young, but grows more full and handsome as it attains maturity.

ARBORVITAE, YELLOW COLUMN (*Biota elegantissima*)—Tall, narrow pyramidal or columnar type with greenish-yellow foliage. Rather open plant, though may be made compact with shearing. Takes on bronzy-yellow cast in winter.

CEDAR, CALIFORNIA INCENSE (*Libocedrus decurrens*)—A native of the mountains of California. A tall, narrow, columnar tree, eventually attaining height of thirty feet or more. Foliage deep, lustrous green, dense and compact, resembling the foliage of the Arborvitae.

CEDAR, DEODAR (*Cedrus deodara*)—A tree of pyramidal habit, attaining great height. Foliage dark bluish-green. Branches very spreading and with pendulous tips. A beautiful tree which is hardy over all the Southern States.

CYPRESS, ARIZONA (*Cupressus arizonica*)—A tall growing evergreen, with horizontal branches, forming a pyramidal, open head. Foliage has the appearance of the Cedar and is of beautiful bluish-gray color. Particularly adapted to dry section. Rather difficult to transplant, but particularly hardy when once established and makes a beautiful specimen. May be kept sheared into tall columnar shape.

CYPRESS, ITALIAN (*Cupressus sempervirens*)—A tall, slender growing evergreen with erect branches, producing a narrow, very slender column. Foliage dark green with slight metallic tinge. Will not withstand extreme cold.



Berckman's Golden Arborvitae

Coniferous Evergreens, Continued

JUNIPER, ASHFORD (*Juniperus communis ashfordi*)—Of columnar habit, but rather spreading branches. Foliage sharp, dark green, with purplish tinge. Will thrive in poor soil, but does not withstand extreme heat.

JUNIPER, BLUE COLUMN (*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*-Blue)—An extremely slender, pyramidal type, growing into perfect, upright, narrow pyramid. Attains ultimate height of twenty feet or more. Foliage prickly, and of deep, blue-gray color.

JUNIPER, CHINESE (*Juniperus chinensis*)—A variable, tall-growing type often producing plants of narrow columnar habit, while another will be bushier and with broader base. Foliage bright green, somewhat silvery. A strong grower and much easier to transplant than some other varieties.

JUNIPER, COLORADO (*Juniperus scopulorum*)—A semi-dwarf type, narrow, compact, and well formed. The foliage is a beautiful grayish-blue which does not turn brown in center of tree. Suited to withstand dry weather.

JUNIPER, COMMON (*Juniperus communis*)—Of upright, spreading growth. Foliage needle-like, dark green, with grayish, metallic hue. Not suited to sections of low altitude.

JUNIPER, CREEPING (*Juniperus horizontalis*)—Greenish-blue foliage; branches long and trailing with shorter upright branches. A procumbent grower.

JUNIPER, DUNDEE (*Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia*)—Tall compact, narrow, pyramidal grower, with bluish-gray foliage which becomes a purplish bronze in winter. Very hardy and one of the best.

JUNIPER, DWARF GREEK (*Juniperus excelsa densa glauca*)—Low growing, cone-shaped; foliage bluish-green. An excellent sort and suited to planting where small growing evergreens are desired.

JUNIPER, DWARF SPREADING (*Juniperus chinensis nana*)—Dwarf, vase-shaped plant which is very attractive because of its dark green, full foliage. The plant is entirely hardy and suited for base plantings or in groups with taller growing shrubs.

JUNIPER, GREEN COLUMN (*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*-Green)—A companion plant to Blue Column Juniper, being similar to it except in color. Foliage bluish-green; retains its color throughout the year.

JUNIPER, NEPAL (*Juniperus communis oblonga*)—Medium grower with upright spreading, recurving branches. Foliage spiny, gray-green, tinged purple and bronze in winter.

JUNIPER, PFITZER (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*)—Doubtless the most popular of the low growing, spreading Junipers. The branches are partly upright, with drooping tips. Foliage a beautiful silvery-green, holding its color both

Coniferous Evergreens, Continued

winter and summer. Perfectly hardy in practically all locations, and may be kept pruned.

JUNIPER, PROSTRATE (*Juniperus communis depressa*)—Low, spreading habit; desirable for planting at base of other plants or where low grower is required. Foliage light green with purplish tints.

JUNIPER, PYRAMIDAL CHINESE (*Juniperus chinensis mascula*)—Dark, blue-green foliage and slender, horizontal branches. A pyramidal, quick-growing, rather dense Juniper of medium size.

JUNIPER, SAVIN (*Juniperus sabina*) — Of spreading, procumbent growth. Foliage pure dark green. Well suited to base or low massed plantings.

JUNIPER, SPINY GREEK (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)—A medium, dense, narrow type with bluish-green metallic, spiny foliage. Makes a very compact, conical plant which is very attractive.

JUNIPER SWEDISH (*Juniperus communis suecica*)—A rather dwarf pyramidal grower with spiny, gray-green foliage with tints of blue. Excellent for foundation and group plantings.

JUNIPER, SYLVESTER (*Juniperus japonica sylvestris*)—Of upright habit, broad base, pyramidal form. Foliage soft, fresh grayish-green, with silvery shadings. A vigorous and healthy grower.

JUNIPER, VON EHROH (*Juniperus sabina von ehron*)—A variety which resembles Pfützer Juniper. A low grower, with upright, spreading branches, somewhat irregular in growth. Foliage deep green all year round.

JUNIPER, WAUKEGAN (*Juniperus horizontalis douglassi*)—Low, compact, trailing plant with steel-blue foliage. One of its outstanding characteristics is the purplish color the foliage assumes in fall and winter. The plant grows close to the ground but is wide spreading.

JUNIPER, WHITELEAF (*Juniperus chinensis albovariegata*)—Foliage bright, silvery green, with yellowish white branches interspersed, giving it an unusual appearance. A pyramidal type, but rarely attaining height of more than eight to ten feet.

PINE, AUSTRIAN (*Pinus nigra*)—A compact, symmetrical, sturdy tree attaining great height. Foliage needle-like, three or four inches long, of rich glossy green. Because of its long tap root and lack of fibrous roots, it is rather difficult to transplant.

PINE, JAPANESE BLACK (*Pinus thunbergi*)—A Japanese variety attaining great height, with spreading and somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head. The needles are stiff, sharp, and bright green.



Field of Pfützer Juniper

Coniferous Evergreens, Continued

PINE, JAPANESE RED (*Pinus densiflora*)—An upright, tall, spreading tree with scaly, orange-red bark. The young branches are yellowish-brown, covered with bloom; foliage short, slender, and bright green.

PINE, SCOTCH (*Pinus sylvestris*)—A very rapid, tall grower, though not very erect, forming a picturesque tree. The bark is rough and the needles short and blunt and of dark grayish-green color. Adapted to varied soils, though prefers a well drained location.

REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana*)—Our well known, native Cedar. Often attains majestic height and is of spreading, compact, symmetrical growth. May be kept sheared into formal shapes. Foliage dark green and with pungent odor.

REDCEDAR, BURK'S (*Juniperus virginiana burki*)—A compact type which is upright and pyramidal; foliage heavy, dark green, holding its color well all season.

REDCEDAR, CANNART (*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*)—A hardy, semi-dwarf variety, with dark, rich green foliage which appears in tufts. The natural growth is beautiful and somewhat open, though the plant may be made compact and kept within any size by shearing.

REDCEDAR, CREEPING (*Juniperus virginiana reptans*)—A low growing procumbent Juniper

with slender, curving branches. Foliage feathery and bright green.

REDCEDAR, FOUNTAIN (*Juniperus virginiana tripartita*)—A dwarf grower, heavy stemmed, densely branched, and spreading. Foliage grayish-green. Of irregular growth. Suited for use where low, broad plants are needed.

REDCEDAR, GOLDTIP (*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*)—A low, bushy, spreading grower, with light green foliage, the ends of which are tipped with bright gold in spring. The plant presents soft, graceful appearance and is particularly suited for base planting with taller growing sorts.

REDCEDAR, KOSTER (*Juniperus virginiana kosteri*)—Of semi-dwarf habit, with half erect, arching branches. Foliage bluish-green. Adapted to border planting for evergreen groups or for base plantings.

REDCEDAR, SILVER (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)—Of tall, slender habit, with spreading branches. Foliage of soft appearance, of silvery-gray, which is very attractive. May be sheared into columnar shape, giving tall column of silver-gray.

RETINOSPORA, MOSS (*Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrosa*)—Dwarf growing, densely branched and globe shaped; foliage steel-gray, soft and beautiful.

SHRUBS

In the planting of the home grounds nothing will give more wide variation nor more permanent beauty than well selected shrubs suitable for the location they are to occupy. By careful study, one may have beauty of foliage, flowers, or fruit practically the year round, lending an interest to one's planting which cannot be gained by any other class of plants.

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Prunus glandulosa*)—A showy spring flowering shrub of medium growth. The upright branches are covered with very double, small flowers which bloom before the foliage appears.

—**Almond, Double Pink Flowering**—Rather dwarf growing and very beautiful; flowers are soft pink.

—**Almond, Double White Flowering**—Stronger growing than the pink variety; flowers pure white.

ALTHEA, BUSH (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—An upright growing shrub which is well known and is one of the most satisfactory. The flowers vary from single to double, from pale to brilliant colors, and the plant withstands unfavorable conditions well.

—**Anemoneflora**—Semi-double; deep bright rose.

—**Ardens**—Double; clear violet.

—**Jeanne d'Arc**—Double; pure white; very fine.

—**Purpurea Semi-Plena**—Semi-double; clear purple.

—**Rubis**—Single; bright red with carmine center.

—**Souv. de Chas. Breton**—Single; pure lavender-purple.

—**Totus Albus**—Single; pure white.

—**Violet Claire**—Semi-double; large; clear violet.

ALTHEA, TREE (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—This is the same as the Shrub Althea except that in the nursery row the plants have been pruned and trained into tree form, giving more formal appearance.

—**Bi-Color**—Double; white with reddish-purple center.

—**Purpurea Semi-Plena**—Semi-double; clear purple.

—**Rubis**—Single; bright red with carmine center.

—**Souv. de Chas. Breton**—Single; pure lavender-purple.

—**Totus Albus**—Single; pure white.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (*Berberis thunbergii*)—A low growing, hardy shrub with small leaves which turn bronzy-yellow and red in fall. The flowers are small pale yellow, followed by scarlet fruits.

BARBERRY, RED-LEAVED (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*)—Similar in growth to the Japanese Barberry, its outstanding attraction being its rich bronze and red foliage all season. Will not color up to advantage except in sun.

BEAUTYBERRY, AMERICAN (*Callicarpa americana*)—A pretty shrub of low growth, blooming profusely in mid-summer, followed by large clusters of violet berries which persist until after frost; flowers lilac colored.

BIRD-OF-PARADISE (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*)—Particularly suited to dry sections, though succeeds in almost any soil. Leaves long and narrow, giving the plant a feathery effect. Flowers pea-shaped, borne in large clusters, bright yellow with brilliant red stamens protruding three or four inches from the bloom.

BLUEBEARD, COMMON (*BLUE SPIREA*) (*Caryopteris incana*)—A low-growing plant of perennial habit with gray downy foliage. It is of vigorous growth and produces flowers in great profusion the full length of the branches. The flowers are bright blue, a color rather scarce in the hardy shrubs.



Field of Althea in Bloom

BROOM, SCOTCH (*Cytisus scoparius*)—Will grow better in poor but well-drained, sandy soil than in heavy clay. While the plant is not evergreen, the slender straw-like twigs remain green, giving the effect of an evergreen. The yellow, pea-shaped flowers are very showy in early summer. Not hardy in Sections B and northern portion of Section C.

BUSHCLOVER, PURPLE (*Lespedeza formosa*)—One of the most attractive of the summer blooming shrubs. The plants are covered with reddish-purple, pea-shaped flowers borne on the arching branches. A very graceful shrub of perennial habit and suited for group plantings.

BUTTERFLYBUSH, OXEYE (*Buddleia davidi magnifica*)—A rapid growing shrub which often winter-kills to the ground but comes again in the spring. The plant bears long spikes of lilac-blue flowers continuously throughout the summer, and because of its sweet fragrance is very attractive to butterflies. The bush should be pruned back severely in early spring before new growth begins.

BUTTERFLYBUSH, ISLE OF FRANCE (*Buddleia, Ile de France*)—Medium growing with narrow, dark sage-green leaves and bearing in profusion dense terminal panicles of rich reddish-purple flowers throughout the entire summer and one of the most showy of all shrubs. Tops kill back somewhat in winter but come again the following spring.

CHASTE TREE (*Vitex agnus castus*)—A rapid growing shrub or small tree, splendid for use

in backgrounds and to hide high fences. The foliage is sage green; flower spikes are pale blue. Has aroma of sage plant.

CHOKEBERRY, PURPLE (*Aronia atropurpurea*)—Upright shrub with dense foliage turning yellow and red in autumn. The small white flowers are produced in clusters and are followed by purplish-black fruits.

CHOKEBERRY, RED (*Aronia arbutifolia*)—A more showy sort than the Purple Chokeberry and not quite so large growing. The fruits are scarlet, ripening in late autumn, making the plant very attractive.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—A native shrub which is dwarfish in growth, very hardy, and drouth resistant. Has small insignificant flowers in the spring and a wealth of coral berries in late fall and winter, remaining until spring.

CRAB, FLOWERING (*Malus*)—A small, upright tree with erect branches which are covered with showy, attractive flowers in late spring.

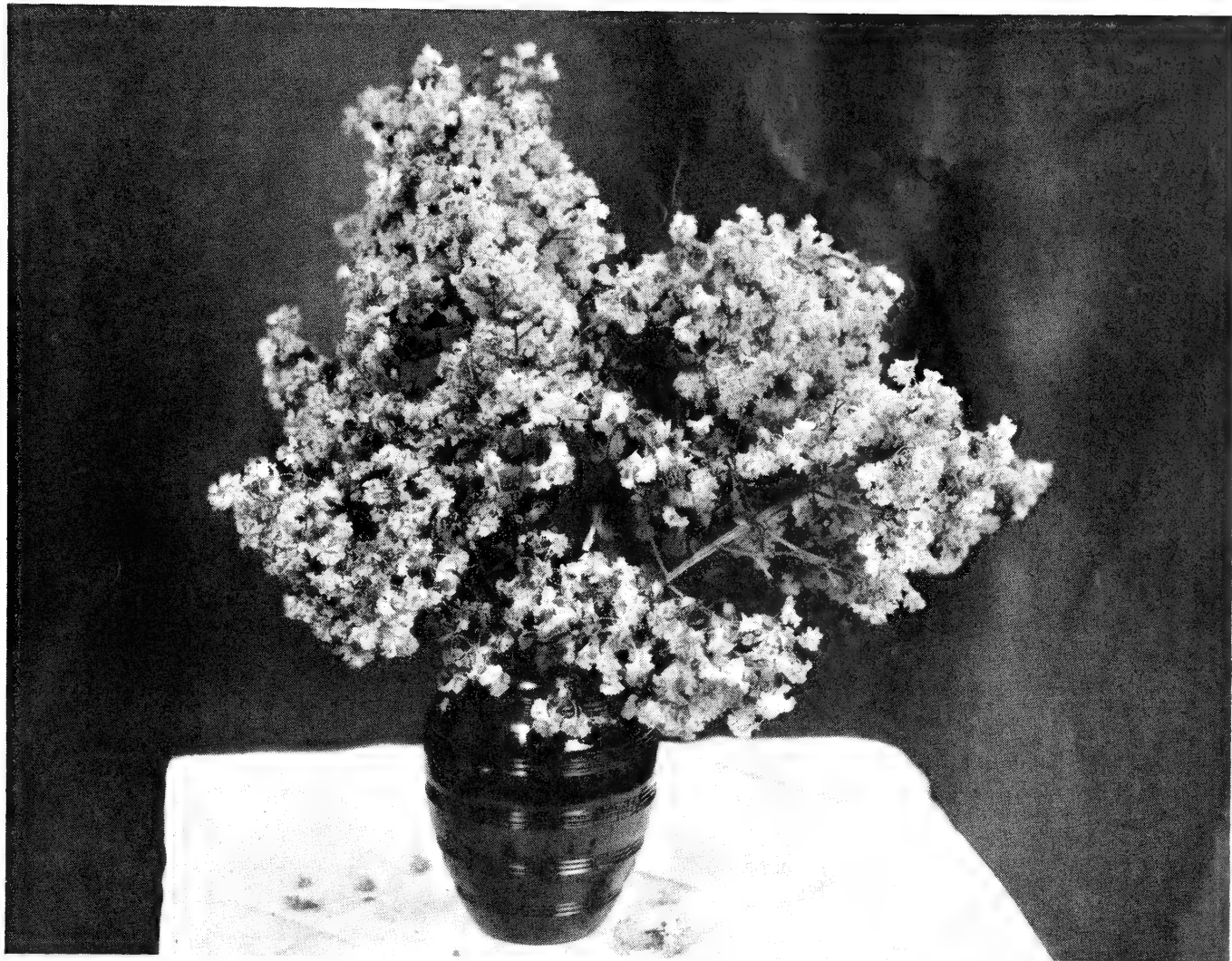
—**Crab, Bechtel's Flowering** (*Malus ioensis plena*)—Dwarf growing; flowers an inch or more across, very double, delicate pink.

—**Crab, Carmine** (*Malus astrosanguinea*)—Foliage handsome; flowers single, bright red and very profuse.

—**Crab, Red Flowering** (*Malus hopy*)—Single, rose colored flowers rather early in spring; fruits red both inside and out, and clinging to tree until late fall. Hardy and free from disease.

Shrubs, Continued

- Crab, Redvein (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*)—Large growing and with remarkably large, single red flowers. Fruits and foliage purplish-red.
- CRAPE MYRTLE** (*Lagerstroemia indica*)—The most showy and doubtless the one most satisfactory plant for the Southwest. Withstands drouth well and blooms all summer. The soft, fluffy flowers of crinkled, crepe petals, are borne in dense heads on erect stems. The plant may be trained to tree form or allowed to grow in bush form.
- Crape Myrtle, Dwarf Blue (*Lagerstroemia indica nana caerulea*)—Low, spreading, very dwarf growing; the lavender-blue flowers are borne in loose panicles which almost cover the plant. Blooms profusely over long season.
- Crape Myrtle, Pink—Flowers bright clear pink of La France rose.
- Crape Myrtle, Purple—Flowers soft lavender-purple.
- Crape Myrtle, Red—A deep crimson in color, exceedingly bright and showy.
- Crape Myrtle, White—Not quite so hardy as other sorts. Flowers white with soft tinge of pink.
- DEUTZIA** (*Deutzia*)—Showy, late spring blooming shrubs of varying growth and very free flowering. Valuable for all sections.
- Deutzia, Double Rose (*Deutzia scabra plena*)—Flowers very double and bright rose-pink. An erect, strong grower.
- Deutzia, Lemoine (*Deutzia lemoinei*)—Slender branched, with dense clusters of creamy white flowers which cover the plant in late spring. More compact and dwarf growing than other varieties listed.
- Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (*Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester*)—Tall, upright growing, with erect branches bearing numerous double flowers, which are white with outer petals tinged pink.
- Deutzia, Single (*Deutzia scabra crenata*)—Distinct, upright type which is a mass of single, white blossoms early in June.
- Deutzia, Snowflake (*Deutzia scabra candidissima*)—Tall grower with double, white miniature Chrysanthemum-like flowers borne profusely in racemes.
- DOGWOOD** (*Cornus*)—Small trees with spreading branches and usually with highly colored bark. They thrive best in moist soils and are particularly suited to group or massed plantings.
- Dogwood, Red-Osier (*Cornus stolonifera*)—Attains height of ten feet or more. The branches are dark red and very showy. Flowers are white.
- Dogwood, White Flowering (*Cornus florida*)—A spreading grower with beautiful white flowers of four petals, the outer edges of petals being crimped. Flowers often tinged greenish-white and pink.
- Dogwood, Blood-twigg (*Cornus sanguinea*)—A tall shrub with beautiful, glossy, purplish-red branches; flowers greenish-white. Desirable for planting in shrub groups as the branches lend color in winter.
- ELDER** (*Sambucus*)—These plants will grow much better on moist soils, but show their color best on dry soils. They are rapid growing, with ornamental foliage and flowers.
- Elder, Cutleaf American (*Sambucus canadensis acutiloba*)—Foliage finely cut, giving plant fern-like appearance. Flowers white, followed by black berries.
- Elder, American Golden (*Sambucus canadensis aurea*)—Foliage bright golden yellow. Flowers white, followed by black berries.
- FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL** (*Forsythia*)—Medium growing shrubs which are among the most showy of spring bloomers. The flowers have four petals of clear lemon-yellow, showing orange centers, and completely cover the bush very early in the spring before the foliage appears. Very hardy and popular for general locations.
- Forsythia, Border (*Forsythia intermedia*)—A profuse bloomer and with graceful arching branches.
- Forsythia, Fortune (*Forsythia fortunei*)—A form of the weeping Forsythia, but more upright and with heavier, darker green foliage. Branches arching and graceful.
- Forsythia, Showy Border (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*)—The most upright growing and best suited for specimen planting.
- Forsythia, Weeping (*Forsythia suspensa*)—Not so tall growing as other varieties. Branches pendulous and drooping, taking root wherever they touch the ground. Good for banks or overhanging walls.
- GOLDFLOWER** (*Hypericum moserianum*)—A very low, spreading shrub; leaves dark and glossy; flowers large, single, bright yellow, with numerous orange stamens.
- HONEYSUCKLE** (*Lonicera*)—Early spring blooming shrubs varying in type of bloom and character of growth. Most of the varieties bear conspicuous fruits which are very attractive to birds.
- Honeysuckle, Fragrant (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)—Spreading grower with drooping branches. The creamy-yellow flowers are borne on the naked limbs late in winter and early spring before the foliage appears, and continues to bloom for four or five weeks. Has fragrance of old-fashioned Honeysuckle vine.
- Honeysuckle, Manchurian (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*)—Large shrub with leaves dark green above, paler green beneath. Flowers white, changing to yellow, followed by coral berries.
- Honeysuckle, Morrow (*Lonicera morrowi*)—A Japanese variety with rather small, creamy-white flowers followed by brilliant red fruits. Not so tall growing as the Tatarian sorts.
- Honeysuckle, Pink Tatarian (*Lonicera tatarica rosea*)—Pink trumpet-shaped flowers followed by attractive red berries.
- Honeysuckle, Red Tatarian (*Lonicera tatarica siberica*)—A sturdy upright grower with light crimson flowers and red berries.
- Honeysuckle, White Belle (*Lonicera bella alba*)—Creamy white flowers late in spring, followed by red berries. An upright grower.
- Honeysuckle, White Tatarian (*Lonicera tatarica alba*)—White flowers with delicate fragrance, followed by orange red berries.
- HYDRANGEA, PEE-GEE** (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)—Immense panicles of pure white flowers in June and July, lasting several weeks. This is considered one of the best shrubs for lawn planting, though does best in the Southwest if given protection from the hot sun.



Sprays of Crape Myrtle

Shrubs, Continued

JASMINE, WINTER (*Jasminum nudiflorum*)—

If planted in a warm, sunny location this low spreading shrub will give a wealth of bright yellow fragrant flowers late in winter and early spring before foliage appears on the plant. If trained on trellis it will make a low-growing, rambling vine-like shrub.

LANTANA, HARDY YELLOW (*Lantana camara*)—Flowers open lemon-yellow and change to deep orange.

LILAC (*Syringa*)—The Lilac is unsurpassed for fragrance and beauty. They are among the hardiest of our shrubs and will thrive in a wide range of soils and under varied conditions. There have been marked improvements made in varieties of Lilacs and many of the named sorts we offer have large individual flowers, immense panicles, and a wide variance of colors, being preferred by many to the old sorts.

—**Lilac, Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*)—**The old-fashioned Lilac with light purple, very fragrant flowers.

—**Lilac, Common White (*Syringa vulgaris alba*)—**Panicles more slender than the Common Purple Lilac. Flowers pure white and delicately fragrant.

—**Lilac, Persian (*Syringa persica*)—**Small leaves; flowers pale lilac and borne in loose panicles. A very free bloomer.

MIMOSA (Silk-Tree) (*Albizzia julibrissen*)—A

rapidly growing large shrub or small tree with spreading branches. Foliage fine and feathery. The pink flowers are borne in large heads on tips of branches, appearing late in spring and continuing for some weeks. Will not stand extreme cold.

MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus*) —Suitable for massing with other shrubs or for specimen planting. Very free flowering and exceptionally hardy in all locations. Blooms late in spring.

—**Mockorange, Avalanche (*Philadelphus avalanche*)—**Slender, arching branches, rather small leaves, of semi-dwarf habit, this is one of the best of the named sorts. Flowers rather small, single, pure white, and are borne profusely over the plant.

—**Mockorange, Big Scentless (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*)—**Flowers very large, pure white, and attractive, but without fragrance.

—**Mockorange, Mont Blanc (*Philadelphus Mont Blanc*)—**A named sort of upright, medium growth, bearing a profusion of single snow-white flowers with delightful fragrance.

—**Mockorange, Snowbank (*Philadelphus nivalis*)—**Medium grower, with large, snow-white, slightly fragrant flowers with attractive creamy-yellow stamens. An abundant bloomer.

Shrubs, Continued

—**Mockorange, Sweet** (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
—The old time Sweet Mockorange. The long branches are covered with a profusion of single, pure white flowers with centers of golden yellow stamens. Exceedingly fragrant.

—**Mockorange, Virginal** (*Philadelphus virginialis*)
—One of the most popular of the named varieties. Flowers are large, semi-double, very fragrant, pure white, and exceedingly beautiful. A semi-dwarf grower of compact habit and long blooming season.

PEACH, FLOWERING (*Amygdalus persica*)—A tree similar to ordinary Peach except the tree is more dwarf growing and the flowers are very double, much larger, resembling small Roses. The blooming season is short, but the tree is worthy a place in any planting because of its extreme beauty. Suitable for specimen or large group planting.

—**Peach, Double Pink Flowering**—Flowers clear pink. Not so free flowering as the white or red.

—**Peach, Double Red Flowering**—The most showy of all the varieties. Flowers very bright and numerous.

—**Peach, Double White Flowering**—Very free flowering. Flowers pure white.

PEATREE, SIBERIAN (*Caragana arborescens*)
—A strong dwarf tree with pretty pea-shaped yellow flowers in mid-spring. Its fern-like leaves make it attractive in group plantings.

PLUM, DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus triloba*)
—Medium shrub, upright growing, slender branches which are almost covered with rose-pink, very double flowers. Blooms in mid-spring.

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*)—A handsome small tree covered with pale pink plumlike blossoms in early spring. The foliage is purplish-red and does not turn green in summer as do many other varieties. Lends color to large group plantings.

POMEGRANATE (*Punica*)—Shrubs both for ornament and fruit. Branches slender and spiny; foliage bright glossy-green and disease resistant, retaining fresh appearance throughout the summer. Plants often winter-killed though will stand several degrees of frost.

—**Pomegranate, Flowering**—Produces large, double reddish-orange flowers which are very showy.

—**Pomegranate, Spanish Ruby**—Attractive for both fruit and flowers. The bloom is bright red, though not so large and double as in the Flowering sort. The fruit is size of small orange, is highly colored, and is as ornamental as the bloom, remaining on the bush for a long period in late summer and early fall. Fruit is much liked for its refreshing, delicious, sub-acid flavor.

PRIVET, AMUR SOUTH (*Ligustrum amurense*)
—While this plant is used largely for hedges, it also makes a beautiful specimen shrub, and because it is almost entirely evergreen it is particularly suitable for grouping with other flowering shrubs. Plants are upright, graceful, and spreading, foliage dark green. The flowers

are small, creamy-white, with heavy fragrance, and are borne in panicles in early spring; followed by black berries in late summer.

PUSSYWILLOW (*Salix discolor*)—Large shrub or small tree; leaves smooth, bright green above and whitish beneath. Numerous catkins appear in early spring before the foliage comes, presenting unusual appearance. Not suited to dry, hot locations.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia japonica*)—Rather a sprangly, rough grower, giving Japanese effect. Flowers are single, bright scarlet, and are produced in masses as the foliage is just beginning to start, giving the plant the name of "Fire-bush".

REDBUD, AMERICAN (*Cercis canadensis*)—Large shrub or small tree with its branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Very effective and beautiful in group plantings.

ROSEACACIA OR MOSS LOCUST (*Robinia hispida*)—Desirable shrub for the Southwest, but the numerous sprouts must be kept down so as not to interfere with other plants. The flowers are soft rose and are borne in panicles. Foliage lacy and beautiful. Blooms in early summer for a period of about four weeks.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—A small tree often attaining height of twenty feet or more. Dark grayish-green; foliage lanceolate, light green above and silver-white beneath. Particularly hardy and attractive when planted with other shrubs for foliage effect.

SALVIA (*Salvia*)—A native plant of Southwest Texas and Mexico. Withstands our summers remarkably well. Dwarf growing, rather spreading and straggly unless kept pruned. The foliage is similar to garden sage, though darker green, and has the odor of sage.

—**Salvia, Autumn** (*Salvia greggi*)—From early spring until late frost it is rarely without blossoms. Flowers small, trumpet-shaped, bright wine-red. Very showy in late autumn.

—**Salvia, White Autumn** (*Salvia greggi alba*)—Very similar in habit and form to Autumn Salvia, though growth is more dwarf. The small, white flowers are trumpet-shaped.

SMOKETREE, COMMON (*Rhus cotinus*)—A small tree with attractive foliage; flowers in panicles, soft, filmy, and smoky-purple.

SNOWBALL, COMMON (*Viburnum opulus sterile*)—An old favorite. Rather tall growing; foliage large and coarse; showy flowers in large white globular heads, making a complete "snowball". Does best in cool shaded places.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)—A dwarf growing shrub with graceful drooping branches. In late fall and winter the plant is attractive with its numerous white berries borne along the branches.

SPIREA (*Spiraea*)—A class of shrubs varying so much in character of growth and type of bloom that a good collection of varieties will insure bloom throughout most of the spring and summer. They do best in rich, moist soils and respond to good cultivation.

Shrubs, Continued

- Bridalwreath, Double** (*Spiraea prunifolia plena*)
—During April very small and very double flowers cover the graceful drooping branches, making perfect wreaths of white. Foliage attractive in group plantings.
 - Spirea, Anthony Waterer** (*Spiraea bumalda*, **Anthony Waterer**)—Of dwarf, bushy, spreading growth. Flowers in corycombs of bright-rose. Sufficiently dwarf to be used in front of foundation plantings or in borders. Does best in partial shade.
 - Spirea, Billiard** (*Spiraea billiardi*)—A medium grower with slender spikes of rose-pink, fuzzy flowers. Blooms in early summer.
 - Spirea, Double Reeves** (*Spiraea reevesiana plena*)—Arching branches with narrow foliage and small double flowers. Similar to *Spirea Vanhoutte* except flowers are double.
 - Spirea, Froebel** (*Spiraea froebeli*)—A dwarf variety of spreading growth. Flowers in corycombs of bright crimson. Sufficiently dwarf to be used in front of foundation plantings or in borders. Does best in partial shade.
 - Spirea, Garland** (*Spiraea arguta*)—Blooms early in spring, and the numerous flowers crowd the slender branches. Of medium growth and airy effect.
 - Spirea, Thunberg** (*Spiraea thunbergi*)—Dwarf, spreading, with slender branches and feathery, green foliage; numerous small, white flowers almost cover the plant in very early spring.
 - Spirea, Vanhoutte** (*Spiraea vanhouttei*)—Among the finest of the early spring flowering shrubs. A complete mass of white flowers in round clusters cover the plant in April. Foliage deeply cut and attractive.
- ST. JOHNSWORT, SHRUBBY** (*Hypericum prolificum*)—Hardy, upright, thrifty growing with almost evergreen foliage. The yellow flowers are very showy.
- SUMAC** (*Rhus*)—Numerous varieties make up this interesting group, their main attraction being their gorgeous colored foliage in fall, together with their showy fruits. The Sumac will thrive almost anywhere.
- Sumac, Fragrant** (*Rhus canadensis*)—A native, low spreading shrub with yellow flowers and scarlet fruits. The foliage has sweet, aromatic fragrance and takes on deep rich red tones in autumn.
 - Sumac, Shining** (*Rhus copallina*)—Glossy green foliage which turns brilliant red and bronze in fall; scarlet berries.
 - Sumac, Smooth** (*Rhus glabra*)—Rather dwarf; foliage shining green, coloring crimson in fall; red fruits.



Block of Crape Myrtle

Shrubs, Continued

- Sumac, Staghorn** (*Rhus typhina*)—Shrub or small tree; flowers greenish-white in panicles in early summer; scarlet fruits; foliage dense and gorgeous colored in fall.
- TAMARIX** (*Tamarix*)—Tall growing shrubs with fine, feathery, cedar-like foliage. Often called Salt Cedar. Excellent for coast-wide planting, but also suited over wide area of the Southwest.
- Tamarix, African** (*Tamarix africana*)—A straggly spreading grower with dark green foliage. Blooms early in spring before foliage appears, and the delicate blossoms completely cover the plant, making a veritable cloud of pink.
- Tamarix, Fivestamen** (*Tamarix pentandra* or *aestivalis*)—Tall growing, with pale green foliage and purplish-green stems; flowers bright carmine in long loose racemes in summer.
- Tamarix, French** (*Tamarix gallica*)—Foliage bluish-green; delicate light pink blossoms in slender paniced racemes in early spring.
- Tamarix, Odessa** (*Tamarix odessana*)—Medium growth; foliage silvery-green; large panicles of delicate pink flowers in summer.
- Tamarix, Plume** (*Tamarix juniperiana*)—Slender spreading grower with tufted foliage on slender branches. Foliage bluish-green with rather dry appearance. Pink flowers in short racemes in early summer.
- WEIGELA** (*Weigela*)—A useful group for specimens or for planting with other shrubs. The trumpet-shaped flowers are borne in early spring and are very profuse and showy.
- Weigela, Henderson** (*Weigela hendersoni*)—Medium grower with rose-pink flowers borne in profusion in May.
- Weigela, Pink** (*Weigela rosea*)—Flowers medium, varying from delicate pink to deep rose. The best known and most widely used of the Weigelas.
- WILLOW, DESERT OR FLOWERING** (*Chilopsis linearis*)—A large shrub or small tree with willowy branches and foliage similar to Willow. Bears trumpet-shaped flowers throughout the entire summer. Well adapted to light soils and arid sections. The flowers are lilac with two yellow stripes in throat.

BULBS, GRASSES AND PERENNIALS

Plants which will live from year to year and give variety to the garden commend themselves to the garden lover, and while the list of Bulbs, Grasses and Perennials is endless, we have selected the most popular sorts which will give best results with the amateur gardener. All these are perfectly hardy and will lend brightness and color to the garden and will prolong the period of bloom throughout the season.

- CANNAS**—Grown for both foliage and flowers, the Cannas are among the most popular bulbs. They require plenty of water, but need well-drained location, and if given good care will repay one with bloom from spring until frost.
- Allemania**—Tall growing; orange-scarlet, with wide border of golden-yellow on outer petals.
- City of Portland**—Green foliage; deep pink flowers; free bloomer. 3½ feet.
- Hungaria**—Compact, dwarf; green foliage, shining La France pink flowers. 3½ feet.
- Mme. Crozy**—Scarlet, bordered golden yellow; foliage green. 3 feet.
- Mrs. Alfred F. Conard**—Green foliage; fine flower spike; salmon pink. 4 feet.
- The President**—Green foliage; immense trusses of bright scarlet. 4 feet.
- Richard Wallace**—Tall growing, heavy trussed; deep canary yellow which fades very little. Green foliage, 4½ feet.
- Wintzer's Colossal** — Bright scarlet; large trusses; green foliage. 5 feet.
- CARNATION, FLAME OR CRIMSON KING** (*Dianthus*)—A vigorous growing Hardy Carnation unsurpassed for bedding and highly desirable for rock gardens. The plant is a mass of bloom from early summer until frost, the long stems carrying two to five blooms which are more than an inch across and of brilliant glowing red. We cannot say too much in praise of this wonderful *Dianthus*.
- CRINUMS**—Leaves sword-shaped and forming rosette from which appears the stalks carrying large clusters of lily-shaped blooms of waxy white, tinted and striped with deep rose and pink. Flowers have heavy fragrance and are very beautiful.
- HOLLYHOCKS** (*Althaea rosea*)—Large round leaves; flower stalks tall and literally covered with large, open flowers two or three inches across. We have some extraordinary, double-flowering varieties in white; lemon-yellow; bright, clear pink; reddish-crimson; and dark, maroon-red.
- IRIS, GERMAN** (*Iris germanica*)—Leaves broad, tapering to point, light green. The slender flower stalks bear delicate, gorgeous flowers in wide variance of colors. Their blooming season covers several weeks in May and early June. Supplied in blue, bronze, purple, white, and purple with yellow edge.
- LOOSESTRIFE, ROSE** (*Lythrum roseum superbum*)—A shrubby perennial with narrow leaves and bright rose-colored flowers in long terminal racemes during early summer. Very hardy.
- PAMPAS GRASS, COMMON** (*Cortaderia argentea*)—The most beautiful of all tall plummy grasses. Grows in individual large clumps. Leaves long, narrow, graceful and drooping; stems four to six feet tall, with soft, fluffy silvery-white plumes eighteen inches or two feet long. If plumes are cut when mature they may be kept for a long time and used for decorations.
- PEONY**—For beauty and showiness of bloom they have no superior in the garden. Immense double, very fragrant flowers in late May and June. Lovely for cutting. Peonies should be planted where they can stand without being disturbed as they will not bloom if moved often. We supply best varieties in pink, white, and red.

Bulbs, Grasses and Perennials, Continued

PHLOX—A favorite and one of the most satisfactory perennials, particularly adapted for massing or for border planting. No flower is more universally admired. They produce a wealth of bloom for long season. Flowers borne on long stems in immense rounded heads. Colors pink, purple, red and white.

REED, GIANT (*Arundo donax*)—A tall leafy reed resembling the bamboo growing ten to fifteen feet high. Stalks carry rather broad leaves to near the top and terminate in plumes which are reddish brown, changing to silver-gray. Valuable in background or waterside planting.

ROSEMALLOW (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)—A perennial attaining height of three to four feet, with large leaves and immense single flowers. The flowers are often six inches across and are very bright and showy. In pink, white and red.

SALVIA, BLUE (*Salvia azurea*)—Sage-like foliage, grayish-green. Plant is very bushy and is covered with slender spikes of sky-blue flowers during late summer and fall.

SANTOLINA (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*)—A low growing herb-like plant with dense gray foliage. The small yellow flowers are insignificant and the plant is grown chiefly for borders and low edgings, and is often used for lettering or for narrow lines. Should be kept trimmed to keep it within certain limits.

SOTOL, TEXAS (*Dasylirion texanum*)—Plants with stiff leaves fifteen to eighteen inches long, very spiny and sharp pointed. Large clumps have a hundred or more leaves symmetrically arranged, bright green in color. Fine for urns, rockeries, or for group plantings.

TUBEROSES—The flowers are borne in tall spikes, are pure waxy white and have heavy fragrance. The bulbs throw up spikes in early June and until almost frost they continue to appear, particularly where water is supplied. In the extreme southern portion of Section A and in Section D the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter, but in colder sections the bulbs should be stored through the winter and planted in early spring.

YUCCA, COMMON (*Yucca filamentosa*)—The bayonet-like leaves are stiff, needle pointed, and evergreen, making a rosette shaped plant. From the center rises a thick stalk bearing numerous buds which open into cup-shaped flowers of waxy creamy-white. The most commonly known of the Yucca family.

YUCCA, RED—(*Hesperaloe parviflora*)—a native plant of Southwest Texas. Leaves long, slender and pliant. Flower stalks five to six feet tall are covered with coral red flowers in late summer and fall. A striking and rare plant. Should have some protection in winter by covering with mulch.



View of Our Packing House

ROSES

Much is said and written about the "ten best" Roses, and while this is possible perhaps in certain sections, there is no such thing as choosing the "best" Roses, for one variety may prove successful with one grower and fail with another. Care must be used in selecting good blooming sorts and sorts which will do well out of doors. There are literally hundreds of good varieties, none of which will succeed without proper care and cultivation, yet practically all will repay effort expended upon them. The list may be cut to a few, however, which will give variation in color and varieties that will give abundance of bloom.

For cut flowers the Bush Roses cannot be surpassed, and the well-cared-for Rose garden is not only a thing of beauty on the home grounds, but will give magnificent blooms for cutting for the house decoration. There are many choice Bush Roses which will give a wealth of bloom from early summer until frost.

Where there is seemingly no room for Bush Roses the Climbing Roses may find a place in the fence corner and in out-of-the-way places, reaching out and covering old fences or walls and giving a mass of gorgeous bloom. The Climbing Roses should be planted freely as vines and fence covers and while they do not have the long blooming season of the Hybrid-Tea Roses, their multitude of flowers in the spring makes up for the rest of the year; also there are some sorts which will give flowers at intervals during the year.

Hybrid Tea or Everblooming Roses

This class includes the majority of roses planted in the Southwest since they bloom at intervals over a long period of the year, and with careful selection of varieties, proper cultivation, fertilization, etc., one may have roses throughout the season from early spring until frost. We have endeavored to keep our varieties of the best known and most popular sorts which are sure to give good results.

- ABOL**—Large creamy-white buds, flushed pink; flowers full, very fragrant, ivory-white, with faint blush on edges of center petals. A good grower with few thorns, producing flowers freely and almost continuously.
- AMI QUINARD**—Bud long, pointed; flower medium, open, cupped, velvety blackish-crimson, very fragrant; foliage leathery, dark green and disease resistant. Abundant bloomer.
- BETTY UPRICHARD**—Strong growing and healthy. The coppery buds open into flowers of unusual size and beauty. Inside of petals light salmon, with brilliant orange and carmine on outside.
- BRIARCLIFF**—Free flowering, with long stiff stems and good foliage. Buds large, pointed; flowers full, high-centered, brilliant rose-pink, fragrant and lasting.
- CALEDONIA**—Very large, long-pointed bud; flower large, very double, high centered and long lasting, slight fragrance, wax-white, on long stems; foliage leathery, dark green and free from disease; few thorns. A vigorous upright grower and abundant and continuous bloomer.
- CHAS. K. DOUGLAS**—An exceptionally good grower with splendid foliage that is remarkably free from disease. Bud large, long pointed; flowers large, full and rich crimson-scarlet; stems long and strong.
- CHAS. P. KILHAM**—Flowers large, full, brilliant reddish-orange, suffused with scarlet; foliage free from mildew. A bushy, vigorous grower and good bloomer.
- COLUMBIA**—A wonderful rose for cutting. The buds are full, well formed; the flowers are perfectly modeled, of clear bright pink with outer petals of silvery pink. A healthy, medium grower.
- DAME EDITH HELEN**—Large full flowers with broad, recurving petals. Color soft creamy pink deepening to dark rose-pink. The long stems carry handsome foliage.
- EDEL**—Flowers large, high-centered, full, with pure white petals shaded ivory at base. A plant with splendid foliage, of satisfactory growth, and a splendid bloomer.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS**—Buds ovoid and large; flowers full, double and moderately fragrant. Outside of petals old gold, shaded rose, inside soft salmon-rose. Stems of good length, growth and foliage good and it is a good bloomer.
- EDITOR McFARLAND**—The large, full flowers are borne on long, strong stems, making it a favorite for cutting. The color is a deep, glowing pink with tint of salmon at base of petals. A strong grower, with beautiful foliage and deservedly a prize winner.
- E. G. HILL**—Healthy, good foliage, long stems. A good producer of beautiful blooms of dazzling scarlet deepening to darker red as they open. Very fragrant and lasting.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE**—A strong healthy grower with beautiful dark green foliage. The long pointed buds open into full dark crimson flowers borne on erect stems.
- ETOILE DE HOLLAND**—One of the best of the newer Roses and an outstanding red. The immense ovoid buds open into very double cupped flowers of an intense bright red with velvety sheen; does not blue and is very fragrant. Foliage good. It is a moderate grower and a free bloomer.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY**—The rich crimson flowers are very large, very double, and are borne on tall stems. The flowers are long lasting, and take on purplish tinge when old. A healthy vigorous grower.
- GOLDEN DAWN**—Flower very double, sunflower-yellow, changing to lemon-yellow, sweet fragrance. Growth vigorous, a profuse, continuous bloomer.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—Bush extremely thrifty and healthy. The brilliant crimson blooms in open clusters are produced freely the whole season, making it most desirable for bedding. Flowers exceedingly fragrant.
- JOHN RUSSELL**—A winner of gold medals and certificates of merit, foliage good, free from mildew, and it is a strong grower. The long stems bear full, large flowers of blackish-crimson.

Roses, Continued

JOYOUS CAVALIER—Foliage dark, bronzy-green, glossy, disease resistant; a vigorous, bushy grower and abundant bloomer. Flowers fragrant, full, large, open and lasting, brilliant scarlet that does not blue.

JULIEN POTIN—Bud long and pointed; flower large, double, full, lasting and fragrant, pure primrose-yellow, borne on long, strong stems. Growth strong and healthy; foliage bright green.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA — Splendid large buds and superb double blooms. A pure creamy white which is unsurpassed for cutting. A continuous bloomer with long stems and healthy good foliage.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE—Of true Killarney form. Buds long, pointed; snowy white blooms with more petals than Killarney. A good grower and with good foliage and stems.

LADY HILLINGDON—A most constant bloomer. The foliage is attractive bronzy green and the dainty slender buds of golden apricot yellow open into lovely golden yellow blooms. Excellent for cutting and a favorite for the garden.

LOS ANGELES—Not a very vigorous grower nor does it carry any too much foliage, but these faults are more than over-balanced by the gorgeous blooms. The long pointed buds expand into golden yellow flowers which are deeply shaded with flame pink. If well cultivated, properly pruned, and well fed this Rose will reward the Rose lover a hundred fold.

LUXEMBOURG—A good grower and one of the best yellows for the garden and for cutting. Buds long and pointed, with blooms of deep bronzy yellow, very full, and lovely. We consider this unsurpassed as a yellow.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Silvery pink blooms delicately tinted salmon and cream. A healthy grower which responds to good treatment and is a favorite for cut flowers.

MRS. CHAS BELL—A true shell-pink, having all the characteristics of Radiance. A strong plant with good foliage; blooms full and globular and of soft shell-pink with base of petals sometimes tinged with salmon. Has sweet perfume.

MRS. E. P. THOM—A clear, deep canary-yellow without shading, in large well-formed flowers with moderate fragrance. The buds are long, stem long, foliage glossy, growth good, and it is an excellent bloomer.

MRS. HENRY MORSE—Rather dwarf grower but free blooming and quite hardy. The fragrant flowers are large, full, high-centered and bright rose-pink with tints of yellow. A favorite of the new varieties.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT—Will crowd any rose for the place of the best yellow. Bud medium, long, pointed, reddish-yellow; flower medium, cupped, lasting, fragrant, and deep golden-yellow, fading slightly. Stems of average length bearing one or more flowers; foliage abundant, rich green, disease resistant; growth vigorous, and a profuse and continuous bloomer.

NORMAN LAMBERT — Growth, vigorous, upright, bushy, and a profuse continuous bloomer. Bud large, long, pointed; flower large, double,

high-centered, deep salmon-orange, shaded bronze and yellow, fading to yellow at base, reverse deep buttercup-yellow. Very hardy.

OLYMPIAD—Flowers large with full, recurving petals; the color is a deep Indian red with base of petals orange-yellow. A good grower and bloomer with rich, dark green foliage.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—A strong grower and free bloomer with good stems. Buds beautifully pointed, flowers large, petals thick and broad. The color is a blend of flame and yellow, varying from coppery red in bud to dazzling cerise pink and orange yellow in full bloom.

RADIANCE—No garden of Roses is complete without this universal favorite which is probably the one most dependable of all pinks. A bushy vigorous, upright grower, producing an almost continuous supply of silvery to deep pink blooms of lovely form. An excellent variety for cutting and for the garden.

RADIANCE, RED—A duplicate of Radiance with all its good qualities and different only in color, which is a deep rosy red. Radiance and Red Radiance are inseparable in any Rose garden.

RAPTURE—Beautiful blooms of delicate coloring and exquisite form. The lovely buds open into moderately full flowers of flesh pink with tints of rose and gold. A thrifty grower and good bloomer.

ROSLYN — Bud medium, long, orange-yellow, flower large, full, lasting and with slight fragrance, deep golden-yellow with reverse of petals shaded orange, borne singly on long strong stem; growth vigorous and a free bloomer.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—A large, full, beautifully formed Rose with long, recurving thick petals of clear sunflower yellow. At its best in bud and half-open stage when it is fine for cutting. Foliage glossy and disease resistant. Warm sunny weather is needed for it to give perfect flowers, though it does not like too hot sun.

SUNBURST—A spreading and capricious grower demanding lots of care which is amply repaid by the exquisite long full buds and lovely blooms. The color is deep coppery-gold, heavily tinted carmine at base of petals and fading to lighter yellow at outer edges.

TALISMAN—A sensational Rose which has already become well known. The plant is a strong grower with glossy foliage and is free-flowering. The color is deep yellow with shadings of rose and scarlet, highly colored and difficult to describe. The exquisite buds are long and pointed. Likes cool location best and blooms best in spring and late fall.

WILHELM KORDS—Long pointed buds; flowers coppery yellow with tints of rose and with rich fragrance. Foliage good, bronzy-green, stems long and strong. An upright vigorous grower and an abundant bloomer.

WILLOMERE—Bud long, pointed; flowers full, cupped, and of medium size. A peach pink with coral shadings. A really fine Rose, of upright branching growth and an intermittent bloomer all season.

Hybrid Perpetual, Rugosa, and Other Roses

While varieties in this group will not give bloom over such long season as the Hybrid Tea Roses, there are a number of old favorites which cannot be displaced by any of the newer sorts. These are particularly suited for shrub roses, since they are exceptionally hardy and are not damaged by cold.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Flowers very full, large, globular; petals heavily veined. Color a deep rose red; wonderfully fragrant. Not a vigorous grower or heavy bloomer, but an old favorite.

CONRAD F. MEYER—A Hybrid Rugosa with large ovoid buds, double cupped, flowers of clear silvery pink borne in clusters. Foliage dark leathery, and the plant is a vigorous grower.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—A Hybrid Rugosa with Polyantha characteristics in that the small flowers are borne in clusters. Flowers very double, edges of petals frilled or serrate; bright red. Foliage small crinkled and dark green. A vigorous grower, hardy and a good bloomer.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Often called White American Beauty. A hardy, strong grower with light green foliage. The flowers are large, very full, snow white with occasional tinge of pink on outside petals. The stems are stiff, rather thorny, and somewhat woody. The magnificent blooms are borne profusely in spring and the plant will give bloom at intervals during the season if kept in good growing condition.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Flower of medium size, bright crimson and very fragrant, blooming several together on single stem. An old favorite, but because of its annual blooming period has been replaced by the newer sorts which bloom more frequently.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—The large full open flowers are bright carmine with tints of purplish red. Not so good as many of the newer sorts, though it is a strong healthy grower and a splendid spring bloomer.

HANSA—A Hybrid Rugosa with large, purplish-red flowers. A vigorous rampant grower, one of its attractions being its bright fruits or seed pods.

HUGONIS—"The Golden Rose of China." A beautiful shrub-like Rose with thick dainty foliage and long arching, thorny branches of bronze and red. The dainty single flowers of bright golden yellow with centers of orange-gold stamens completely cover the branches in the spring, making graceful long sprays of exquisite beauty, while the red fruits are colorful in summer and fall. An extremely hardy Rose and one of the best for hedges or for individual specimens.

PAUL NEYRON—In a class to itself because of its enormous blooms and the long, erect, stiff stems which carry few thorns. The flowers are full, deep rosy-pink, with good fragrance. Gives a wealth of bloom in spring and again in the fall where plants are well fed and cultivated and kept pruned. One of the largest of all Roses.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A Hybrid Perpetual with large, fairly full cupped flowers of carmine red, produced in clusters on good stems. Good foliage and a hardy, erect grower.

Dwarf Polyantha or Baby Roses

These are ideal for mass planting in beds, for borders, or for edging along walks. The plants are dwarf in growth but produce abundance of upright, stiff stems on which are borne the single or double small flowers in immense clusters, oftentimes a single stem carrying a veritable bouquet.

CECILE BRUNNER—The Sweetheart Rose, of Polyantha type. The flowers are borne in clusters, are small but shaped like a perfect Tea Rose. A soft delicate silvery pink with salmon tints at base of petals. Foliage bright green. Plant a dwarf grower and a continuous bloomer.

CHATILLON ROSE—A Polyantha rose borne in medium clusters on normal stem; flowers medium, semi-double, and bright pink. Foliage abundant, glossy, rich green. A profuse and continuous bloomer.

EBLOUISSANT—A dazzling red Polyantha with large clusters on medium stem; flowers extremely double with slight fragrance; a fine red with strong healthy growth.

ELLEN POULSEN—Flowers much larger than the usual Baby Roses. Clusters large, on good stems. A free and vigorous grower and abundant bloomer. Color a bright rose pink.

GEORGE ELGER—A yellow Baby Rambler. Buds small; flowers medium, golden yellow shaded coppery gold. Large clusters of flowers on good stems. A dwarf bushy grower and a continuous bloomer.

GLORIA MUNDI—The small, double flowers are borne in large clusters. The color is a dazzling orange-scarlet which does not fade. A constant bloomer which will be a bright spot in your garden.

GOLDEN SALMON—A Baby Rambler of novel color. Plants dwarf and bushy, bearing clusters of small flowers of bright orange-salmon. A splendid variety for massing or border planting.

IDEAL—A compact, dwarf grower with good clusters of rich garnet-red flowers of medium size. A continuous bloomer and one of the best of the Baby Roses.

KATHARINA ZEIMET—Bud and flower small, pure white, and borne in dense clusters on short stocky stems, almost covering the plant. A vigorous, dwarf growing sort of the Baby type and a constant bloomer.

LAFAYETTE—In strong demand as a bedder because of its continuous bloom almost all summer. Flowers are borne in large clusters; color a bright cherry-pink. Ideal for borders and massed effects.

Roses, Continued

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Bud and flower of medium size, full bright crimson which does not blue. Foliage good, growth vigorous and it is a continuous bloomer; characteristic of the Baby roses, large clusters of flowers almost covering the plant.

TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS—Flowers above average size for a Baby Rose, semi-double, borne in large clusters. Bright cherry-red, a good grower and continuous bloomer.

Climbing Roses

While bloom cannot be expected all season from Climbing Roses, many varieties are of the Climbing Hybrid Tea class and will give bloom at intervals during the season, while others are only spring bloomers which produce such masses of flowers in the spring that they cannot be overlooked in planning a Rose Garden. The Climbing Roses are easy of growth, are useful for covering pillars, porches, fences, etc., and will give an abundance of bloom the second season after planting.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large, single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, with base of petals white and with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms make the plant a bower of beauty in spring. A strong healthy grower with glossy foliage.

MARECHAL NIEL—A beloved, well-known old Rose with magnificent large golden-yellow flowers of delicate fragrance and texture. An abundant bloomer. A somewhat tender variety which blooms in spring and at intervals throughout the season if well cultivated and watered.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the best of the Climbing Roses. The large fragrant rosy-carmine flowers are produced in great abundance, and are excellent for cutting. For single or mass planting this is one of the best.

MARY WALLACE—Strong, healthy grower and one of the best for pillars. Buds long and well formed, flowers brilliant warm pink, very lovely. Usually blooms in spring only but often will give a few blooms again in fall.

CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA—Flowers identical with the bush K. A. Victoria; stems long, carrying one or more perfect cream-white double flowers. An excellent climber of good growth and foliage.

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN (Spanish Beauty)—A strong, robust climber with shining attractive foliage; flowers large, moderately full and cupped; color a delicate pink with outer petals splotted and streaked crimson; remarkably free from mildew and with a long blooming season in late spring.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—A sport of President Herbert Hoover. A climber with shining, dark green foliage and long stems with one or more flowers. Color identical with the bush type.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—No other Rose shows such brilliant fiery scarlet blooms. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters of five to ten or more, each stem being a veritable bouquet. Of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

CLIMBING RADIANCE — A strong growing climber with good foliage and long stems carrying one or more blooms of cameo-pink with rose-pink reverses, the same as the bush Radiance.

PRIMROSE—While this is a Hybrid Wichuraiana, it blooms over extremely long season in late spring. Foliage abundant, glossy; growth vigorous and trailing; flowers several together on long stems; bright golden yellow. A choice climber.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE—One or more blooms of even clear red on good stems. Like the bush Red Radiance. A vigorous climber with disease resistant foliage.

SILVER MOON—An exceedingly hardy climber which is beautiful for its glossy dark green foliage and luxuriant growth. The creamy white buds are long and pointed and open into semi-double white flowers with numerous yellow stamens. The flowers are borne singly on long stems, being excellent for cutting in bud and half-open bloom.

CLIMBING TALISMAN—Like the bush Talisman, in a class by itself. Flowers same as Talisman in shape and color and borne on good stems. A climber all will want.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—An old favorite and because of the bright crimson blooms which are so numerous early in the spring, this Rose holds a place all its own. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

SCORCHER — Growth vigorous, foliage large and somewhat crinkled, disease resistant. Bud large; flowers very large, semi-doubled, brilliant scarlet-crimson, on good stems. A prolific bloomer in late spring and early summer.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—Clusters are perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds open into large flowers of lighter pink. A strong grower with abundant glossy foliage which is disease resistant. One of the best climbers in cultivation.

WICHURAIANA—A species of Rose with pure white single flowers borne in clusters. The plant is trailing and the foliage dark glossy green, making it particularly suited for covering banks or as ground cover. Blooms late in spring.

EXCELSA—The intense crimson flowers in immense clusters almost completely cover the plant in early spring. A true Red Dorothy Perkins. Blooms in spring only. A healthy, vigorous grower.

VINES

Nothing will add more quickly to the beauty and comfort of the home than vines well chosen and planted in proper locations. They hide many faults and soften and brighten rough places as well as bring comfort of shade during the hot summer months.

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN (*Celastrus scandens*)—A vigorous trailing vine with glossy foliage. Flowers are small and yellow, followed by graceful sprays of orange-red berries which are retained into the winter. Particularly good for pillars or low fences and walls.

CLEMATIS (*Clematis*)—Vines with attractive foliage which are especially suited to pillars, trellises, and for covering old stumps or unsightly posts. They thrive best in rich, moist, well-drained soils and in partially protected places.

—**Clematis, Henry** (*Clematis lawsoniana henryi*)—A hybrid variety with large, flat creamy white flowers. Needs partial shade.

—**Clematis, Jackman** (*Clematis jackmani*)—Succeeds only in partial shade. Large velvety-purple flowers two or three inches across almost completely cover the vine in early summer.

—**Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre** (*Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre*)—A beautiful vine which is rather hard to cultivate but will repay the effort. A Chinese variety bearing large red flowers. Needs partial shade.

—**Clematis, Sweet Autumn** (*Clematis paniculata*)—Does not make so dense a vine but is particularly attractive because of its creamy-white, star-shaped flowers which are borne in profusion in late summer and fall. Flowers exceedingly fragrant. The hardiest of all the Clematis and will thrive in many sections.

CROSSVINE (*Bignonia capreolata*)—A strong growing vine with evergreen foliage; flowers trumpet-shaped, orange-red. Not so hardy as *Bignonia radicans*.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)—Vigorous growing vines which will thrive with little attention other than occasional training and pruning. Fine for covering porches, trellises or for training over unsightly walls and fences.

—**Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan** (*Lonicera japonica halliana*)—Foliage evergreen; flowers white and yellow, with delightful fragrance. Blooms at intervals from spring until late fall. The most popular of all the varieties.

—**Honeysuckle, Trumpet** (*Lonicera sempervirens*)—An evergreen native vine of the South. A medium grower with grayish-green foliage and trumpet-shaped flowers of orange scarlet. In spring is a mass of blooms and will give some blooms at intervals through the season.

—**Honeysuckle, Yellownet Japanese** (*Lonicera japonica aureoreticulata*)—The yellowish-green foliage is overspread with net-like veins, giving it the appearance of net spread over the vine. Flowers yellow and white and very fragrant.

—**Honeysuckle, Yellow-Trumpet** (*Lonicera sempervirens sulphurea*)—Beautiful lemon-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers borne profusely in late spring. A companion plant for Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.

IVY, BOSTON (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*)—Well known and one of the most popular. Will cling closely to surface of brick or stone walls, mak-

ing a dense, even curtain. Foliage deep green all summer, changing to crimson shades in fall.

IVY, ENGLISH (*Hedera helix*)—A beautiful evergreen vine with thick, grayish-green leaves which are mottled with white. Splendid as ground cover in shady places, for covering walls or rockeries, and beautiful in cemeteries as grave coverings.

JESSAMINE, CAROLINA (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)—A native plant of the old South, but well adapted to cultivation. Foliage evergreen; flowers yellow, trumpet-shaped; exceedingly fragrant, borne in spring and early summer. Fine for twining on pillars or posts.

MATRIMONY, CHINESE (*Lycium chinensis*)—A hardy trailing vine which will flourish almost anywhere. It is practical for carpets or for use in retaining embankments, as well as for pillars. Leaves soft green; flowers small and purple; fruits scarlet.

PIPE-VINE (*Aristolochia tomentosa*)—A strong vigorous growing vine with curious pipe-shaped flowers of brownish-yellow.

QUEEN'S WREATH (*Antigonon leptopus*)—A graceful slender climber which does not make dense shade, but the runners will reach to twenty or thirty feet in a season when the vine is well established. Leaves heart-shaped, and the rose-pink pea-shaped flowers are borne in long racemes from summer until late fall. The vine dies down in winter and the roots should be protected from cold with heavy mulch of straw or leaves. Should be planted in well drained location.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*)—A rapid growing vine which will cling to walls or fence. Foliage luxuriant; flowers orange red and trumpet-shaped and borne in large terminal clusters. Very showy and a rank grower.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—A native American vine which is an exceedingly rapid grower. Leaves deeply cut and are beautiful in their crimson shades in the fall.

WINTERCREEPER, BRONZELEAF (*Euonymus radicans colorata*)—A self-clinging vine, good for covering low walls or as underplanting or ground cover. Leaves long, narrow, light green, with white veins, purplish to reddish-bronze underneath.

WISTERIA, CHINESE (*Wisteria sinensis*)—For porch or pergola the Wisteria is one of the most decorative vines. The long twining branches will grow to great length and bear heavy sprays of foliage, while the long pendulous flowers are very beautiful. The plants we offer will give an abundance of flowers.

—**Wisteria, Chinese Blue**—Long clusters of soft blue tinted lilac.

—**Wisteria, Chinese Purple**—Flowers deep lavender-purple.

—**Wisteria, Chinese White**—Clusters pure white and very beautiful.

—**Wisteria, Long-Cluster** (*Wisteria multijuga*)—The clusters of flowers are much longer and more loose than the clusters of Chinese Wisteria. The color is a lovely wisteria-pink. One of the most desirable sorts.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASE

Each year the necessity for spraying for insects and diseases which do damage to trees and plants becomes more apparent, and while it is not always possible for the home owner to identify certain insects and diseases, there are many which are very common and which are easily controlled. Where identification is not possible, samples may be sent to the Extension Department of A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, where dependable advice will be gladly given. Many of the more common insects and diseases, as above suggested, may be easily controlled by the home planter if he will take the trouble to equip himself with simple spray pumps and common insecticides for spraying, and with a few simple tools which will enable him to do proper pruning. This equipment and material may be purchased from your home merchants or may be ordered from various dependable sources.

Insects are usually divided into two classes, the "biting and chewing" and the "sucking" insects.

The first may be controlled with poison when it is possible to so spray that the poison will be eaten, while the other can be controlled by what is termed contact sprays. The "tent caterpillar" which is one of the worst insects that attack coniferous evergreens, is a good example of the "sucking" insects.

Diseases are usually caused by a fungus growth and are controlled by sprays known as fungicides. A few of the diseases, such as blight in pear, etc., are caused by bacteria, and where such diseases occur, one of the best remedies is to cut away the infected parts, destroying the prunings by burning.

There are, therefore, two general classes of sprays, insecticides and fungicides, the insecticides being divided into two classes known as poison and contact insecticides. Arsenate of Lead is a good example of the poison insecticide, while Lime Sulphur Solution is a good example of the contact insecticide, while Bordeaux mixture is the old stand-by as a fungicide.

SPRAY FORMULAS

ARSENATE OF LEAD—One of the most common and most valuable poison sprays, may be prepared at home, using either powder or paste, it being easily procured in either form. Use at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the paste or 2 pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water. Use for the control of flea beetle on grape, caterpillar on pecan, biting and chewing insects on shade trees, shrubs, etc., and for tent caterpillar on evergreens. Also, use as spray for curculio and codling moth on fruit trees.

NICOTINE SOLUTION—This may be bought in concentrated form at almost any drug store, usually under the name of "Black Leaf 40". In large quantities, use approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ pint to 100 gallons of water, or in small quantities, use about 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. In making the spray mix the nicotine with very heavy suds, using lye soap or strong laundry soap for the suds, as this will cause the spray to adhere and spread much better. This is very easily prepared at home and is an excellent spray for control of aphids on plum, roses, etc., and for use in ridding plants of red spider.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION—One of the most important contact sprays we have, being one

of the most effective for treating for San Jose scale while trees are dormant. If commercial Lime Sulphur is used, it should be used 2 pounds to 8 or 10 gallons of water for the winter spraying, while for summer the dilution should be approximately 1 pound to 8 or 10 gallons of water. This spray is excellent for use while trees are dormant as it helps to keep them in healthy state and is particularly beneficial in the control of scale.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—This is easily secured in prepared form at almost any drug store, and usually directions for preparation and dilution are given. This is particularly useful in control of mildew and all fungus diseases, such as brown rot on peach and apple, black rot in grape, or mildew on roses, etc.

All of these sprays may be used by the home owner, applying with large sprayer in orchard or vineyard where necessary, or knapsack sprayer for use where only a few trees need treatment, or even a small hand sprayer for use on small plants around the house. A small investment in equipment and materials may mean many dollars to you in your orchard or beauty to you in your home grounds.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS

Regardless of how choice your selection may be in trees and plants, or how perfect they may be when received by you, unless they are handled properly in planting and given the right kind of care, they will not give the results that are desired.

In making up a list of trees and plants you need for your planting, take time to select varieties that will give you just what you want, rather than plant varieties at random which may give you neither good fruit nor fruit at the time you desire it. Also, it is not always the lowest cost trees and plants which are cheapest in the long run, but it is plants with good roots, that have been properly grown, and which have been handled so that vitality has not been destroyed.

When you receive your order from the nursery, arrange to plant as quickly as possible. If stock is received during freezing weather, place where it will be protected from extreme cold, but do not put it near the fire or where it will become heated. Trees and plants may be received in frozen condition and yet be entirely all right. Where this happens, it is a good plan to place them in a cool dark place, without unwrapping, covering with straw or similar protection, where they may be allowed to thaw out gradually. Do not attempt to thaw them out by warming, for this would mean damage to them.

If you have not already prepared your ground for planting, do so immediately, being sure that soil is well cultivated. Dig holes amply large to receive the roots without crowding, and if soil is poor, be sure to add other soil which is well pulverized and fairly rich around the roots of the trees, using the top soil for completing. Also, see that ground is fertilized properly and is kept well cultivated in order that trees and plants may have opportunity to become established. Use plenty of water in setting the trees and plants, tightening the soil thoroughly as the holes are filled in, then when hole is almost full and soil well tightened, use plenty of water that the soil may be well settled around the roots.

Where plants have ball of earth burlapped around the roots, avoid breaking this ball. Set in a hole that is plenty large to receive without crowding, setting about one inch deeper than the surface of the ground, then cut the burlap loose from around the top of the ball and allow it to fall back in the hole without removing. Fill in around the ball as you would around the roots of any other plant, tightening thoroughly, and using plenty of water to settle.

For shrubs, roses, etc., handle in the same way, though it is usually more desirable to prepare special bed for roses, selecting location that will have plenty of open air and sun, and particularly one that is well drained. It is usually better to remove the soil from the bed, filling in with good loam that is fairly rich, or using fertilizer in the soil. Plant so that plenty of room is given between the plants for cultivation. Remember that roses like lots of food and water during the summer months, and that you cannot hope to get bloom without this.

Careful and proper setting of trees and plants is necessary, but is only the beginning of a successful orchard or beautiful home grounds. Cultivation, mulching and watering, as well as spraying and pruning, must be carried on consistently or first investment will fail. Cover crops planted in the orchard and turned under with the plow at the right time will give both feed and humus to the soil; and thorough cultivation, intelligent fertilization, careful pruning and seasonable spraying will give abundant returns for money, labor and time so expended. To have good things for the home requires thought and effort in all things, and trees and plants are no exceptions.

These suggestions are only brief, their purpose being to impress on the home planter that good care and cultivation is necessary in order to secure the best results, whether this be in the orchard or the grounds around the home. We shall at any time be glad to give instructions which may be needed for special plantings and to help in any way possible to make a success of the trees and plants you purchase from us.



TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY

SHERMAN, TEXAS

(OVER)

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